Turkic Roots of more than 1000 Medical Terms in Latin, English

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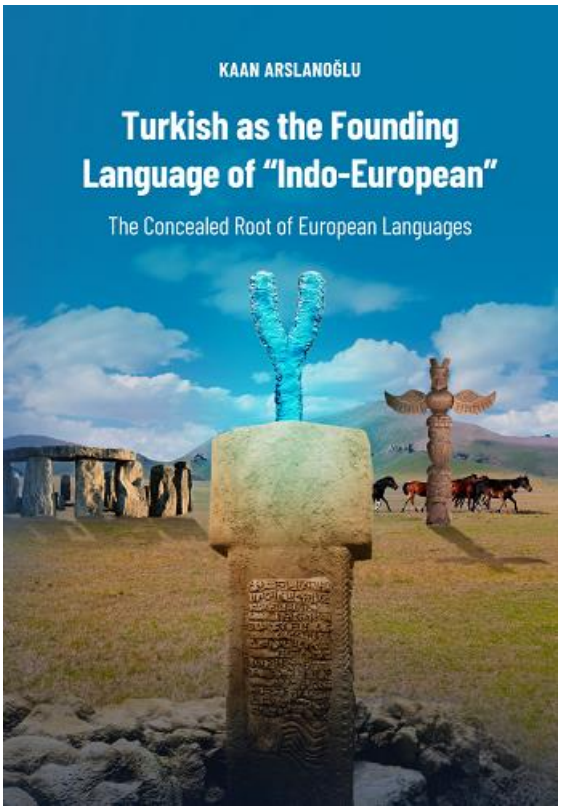
25 April 2023

6 August 2024 (revised)

Important Preliminary Note: All documents, information, articles on language issuses have been collected in a single book... **Turkish as The Founding Language of "Indo-European"** ... The Concealed Root of European Languages ...

To read the introduction of this book: https://www.academia.edu/122225246/The_New_Book_Turkish_as_the_Founding_Language_of_Indo_European_The_Concealed_Root_of_European_Languages



SUMMARY

The majority of medical terms are Turkish rooted for two reasons: 1- Turkish or proto-Turkish is the founding language of Western languages. I tried to prove this in my previous articles here. 2- Turkic peoples and the first physicians among them contributed greatly to the establishment of the medical discipline and the development of medicine. The Turkish roots of many of the basic medical terms originate from this practice and information. Here I am explaining the Turkish roots of more than 1000 medical terms. This includes words related to human organs and health.

INTRODUCTION

The term “**iatri**” meaning medicine is “**ota-otacılık**” (Old Turkic medicine). It comes from '**ot**': 'herb'. The first physicians of early humanity were shamans. ‘**Shaman**’ is a Turkic-Mongolian word. The Turks used to call it **Kam**, **Kaman**, **Baksı**. The vast majority of Turkic shamans were women. It is natural that the Turks have preserved the matriarchal cult until recently. And still the traces of this cult are strong among these peoples. The vast majority of the last remaining **kamans** are women.

This is why the vast majority of sorcerers in Europe was women. It is an extension of the same culture. Sorcerers are called "**witches**". The PIE root is shown as "**weg**". This is "**bügü-büyü**" in Turkish. **Bügü** > **magic**.

"**Mag, mags**" are the clergy class in Turkic **Medes**. This word is common to many Eastern and Western languages, including Chinese. The Turkish origin is "**bögü**". "Bögü" means physician, religious leader. Also "bögü, bügü" means magic. **Norm Kisamov** explained this long ago in the origin of the English words "**might**" and "**magic**".

It has a direct relationship with the Turkish concept of "**beg**, **bey**": lord. **Büyük** > **big** > **beg** > mag > **magic** > **beg** (**bağış**) > **weg** are linked. **Osman Karatay** explained all these in a special book just for them: "**Bey ve Büyücü**" (The Lord and Magician).

The "**pagan**" word comes from "**baksı**". Baksı: Turkish magician bards. "**Bügü**" is connected with "**weg**".

Legendary "**Lokman Doctor**" who mentioned in the Holy Book of the **Koran** was "**Ulu Kaman**" (Great Kaman) (**Adnan Atabek**). Turkic **Hippocrates**' '**krat**' should probably be Turkic '**kurut'**: herb. "**Bögü**, bokrat" mean physician. Apa-Karut… The father of the famous physician İbni Sina (Avicenna) was Turk. The word "**Sina**" is also Turkic. Nini Sina: physician in Sumer, 'sunu': physician in Egypt. 'Shen': China's first physician. Sina: physician. **Apa**: great person. **Apa-Sina** > **Avicenna** (**Atabek**). "**Atasagun**, ata-**sagun**" means father of medicine, physician (**A. Atabek**). Sagun > **saga**, **sagacious**, **sagacity** > **sak** (wisdom)

20 starters to taste (tat) from the beginning: Ache > acı; acesso > ekşi; anima > an; ante > önde; atrium > oda; belly > bel; body > beden; bolus, poly > bol; bruise > bere; cephalo > kafa; cardia > cörök, ürek; cauda > kudruk; cave > kovuk; coat > kat; codex > kütük; curettage > küreme; delirium > deli; eu > iyi; ill > illet; iso > eş, eşit…

8 dimensions in proving that Turkish or Proto-Turkish is the founding language:

We broadly cover Western etymologists' explanations for Western words. Out of desperation, they were drowned in falsification. They try to analyze the world's languages ignoring the Turkish or some other "inconvenient" languages deliberately. They have been come to many wrong conclusions.

1- All their theses are in vain when we put their common words from **Sumerian**, **Hittite, Akkad** and **Etruscan**. The closest partner of these ancient languages is Turkish; 2- When we put the same commonality in **Native American languages** that separated from the continent 20 thousand years ago, the question of which language was the predecessor finds a definite answer. My works here have hundreds of examples from **Sanskrit** as well. ; 3- On top of that, when you find and show the sound change laws in the transition of Turkish roots to other languages, the level of evidence increases. The "it's a coincidence" defense becomes ridiculous when you show seven or eight examples with the same laws of change, which we show in 15-20-40-100 examples for each of these laws. **Adnan Atabek** is the best at discovering the laws of sound. Also I added some laws to his. Of course, all of them are open to scientific discussion. As long as we condemn the attitude of “deliberately not seeing, hearing or speaking” the clear evidence… ; 4- The maps and dates of the ancient migration routes of humanity, based on genetic studies published in the last 30-20 years, show the same truth. The most developed and comprehensive of these are the publications of **Anatole Klyosov**. Articles and books in this direction confirm the partnership codes that we have revealed in the field of language through chromosomes and DNA. And our evidence confirms theirs; 5- The same partnership is already present in cultural codes, legends, religions, monuments, rugs, clothes, music, symbols, etc. ; 6- An important part of the words common with Western languages are also common to Turkish dialects living thousands of kilometers away from each other and speaking in separate countries. They developed in a conceptual unity between dialects and even within the same dialect. They branched out and formed clusters. This diversity is absent in other languages for many words. This is the proof that Turkish is the root for those words; 7- Turkish is an

agglutinative language like other ancient languages Sumerian and Hittite. Agglutinative languages are the ancestors of the others. In another study, I showed that many features of Turkish grammar live in languages called "Indo-European"; 8- The similarity of the first accepted Turkish alphabet to the Etruscan and Latin alphabet (700s BC). Full harmony of the Latin alphabet with Turkish. The pointedness and steepness of the letter 'i' in this alphabet and in Turkish; The intense presence of the letter 'o' in words showing roundness…

METHOD

Now let's look at our …. examples. Let me state something up front. I do not consider the outsourced Western words etymology data to be fully reliable. Some of them are true, some exaggerated, some completely fake. They are the works of "scholars", most of whom do not know Turkish and have never researched Turkish and Turkic cultures. Turkish root is very rarely accepted. Sometimes known but deliberately ignored. I got most of the root and examples from “Etymonline- Online Etymology Dictionary”. And part of it from “Oxford Dictionary: old version online”.

The **red** ones are Turkish roots and words

RESULTS

ab- (Eng. - Latin): prefix indicating orientation. The short form of '**a**'. Turkic '**a**-**e**' / Geri-ye, aşağı-ya, on-a … (backward, downward, to her)

abduction: outward, dışa **doğru** / *Ub*, *ubama (Hun Language): out*, *exit*, *go out (Adnan Atabek)* / *‘*Abar, abartmak’: exaggarete, exceeed / **Ab-duct** (Latin

ducere) > **ab-teg**, **teng**. **Ab**: up, out; **teg**, **teng**: (until, equall, reach, touch); ab-doğru / Doğru > **through**

aberrant, **aberrate** (Eng.); **aberro** (Latin), **apoklino** (Greek): go astray, be in abnormal place. **Öbür**, **öbürü**. "1- to wander, lose one's way; 2- to deviate from; 3- to free oneself from something." '**Ab**-**erro**' or '**a-berro**' / ***utru***, ***öbürü***, ***other*** *(Eng.);* ***altro*** *(It.): connection (Ü. Mutlu)* / Öbürü (Kazakh, Yakut): **andere** (Rasanen), **other**, öteki / ***Avıt*** *(to deviate, astray) (Kazakh),* ***övrül*** *(deviate) (Turkmen),* ***ap*** *(deviate) (Tatar) (A. Atabek)* / **Ber** – **ver** (to go, give) (Muharrem Ergin)

able (Eng.), **abilis** (Latin): **yap**, yap**abil**mek, **yap**-**abil**mek. '**Yap**': make, '**abil**, **bil**' (suffix): capability, ability, can / **-abil** > **able**

absorb (Eng.); **absorbeo**, **sorbeo** (Latin): suck, swallow, absorb, (exploit) … **Soğur**-ma'; **sag**, **sağ** (suck); **sor** (suck, soak); **süm**; **sömür** (absorb) … (DLT - 1073) / Sanskrit **zosita**, **zosaka**, **zosin**

accident (Eng.): **kaza**, **aksi**, **aksilik** (Turkish Arabic) / *'**Ağ**' (Turkish): opposition, **ağ**-dık: reverse, crooked.* ***Yağaz*** *(Turkish): reverse.* ***Ağaz*** > ***aksi*** > ***accident*** *(A. Atabek)*

accumulate (Eng.): **küme**, **kamu**, **cumu**, **kömek**, **kımı** > **com** (prefix), **cumulus** etc. '**Co**-, **com**-, **coop**-, **con**-' Latin , English prefixes has been originated from Old Turkish '**kam**, **kop**' roots. **Kamu**, **kamug**, **kömek**, **kımı**, **kop**, **kopça**, cem, cemaat, cami, cumhuriyet, cumhur, cümle etc. are related to '**com**-, **commun**' etc. See "**Com**-", "**Commun**" items / **Kamaru** (Akkad.): accumulate

ache (Eng.): **acı**. "Old English æce, from Proto-Germanic *akiz." (OED) / **Açı**: **acı**, aching of a wound, ekşime (acidity, souring) (DLT) / ***Achos*** *(Greek):* ***acı*** *(Ü.*

Mutlu) / **Ax**, **açа**, **açi**, **açik**, **açu**: pain, **ache** (Radloff) / Sanskrit '**akam**, **adhih**': pain, sorrow, grief / **Aeger**, **aegrum** (Etrusk – Latin) < **ağrı**, ache, ill / ache: **GGAAC** (N. American) (**acı**, **ağrı**) (ache, pain)

achzen (German): moan, whine, **acı** (ache, pain), **ah** (Turkish moaning sound), **ağla**, **ıgla** (Old Turkish - cry, moan)

acid (Eng.); **acesco**, **acescere**, **acidus** etc. (Latin): **acı**, **ekşi**, asit, acid, sour, hot, bitter… / *Ekşi:* ***acide*** *(Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan)* / *Acer*, *acidus*, *ekşi*, *ocris*, *acus*, *acı connection… sour*, *bitter*, *sharp*, *pointed*, *stinging etc. (İ.H. Danişmend)* / **Uç**: apex, peak, end, end part

acoustic (Eng. - Latin), **ichos** (Greek): sound … "… from Latinized form of Greek **akoustikos**" … "PIE root": "**kous**- 'to hear', which is perhaps from root ***(s)keu**" (OED) / **Akis** (Turkish – Arabic ?): **echo** < **yankı** (yan-**kı** - echo) / Old Turkish '**ku**': sound; '**kulak**': ear / **İşit**: hear / **Kleu** "**IE**": hear; **clueo** (Latin): hearing the name, be famous; **kluas** (Gal. - Celtic): ear / ***Hlosen****: hearing (Old German): ku, kulak (İ.H. Danişmend)*

acro, **akro** (Latin - Greek): **uç** (end, border, corner, apex etc.); **yukarı**, **ukarı** (up, above) / **uç**, **yuk** > **acro**

across (Eng.): **karşı**, karşıdan karşıya. **Uçura**, **uçuraş**, **uçra** (Tatar, Kirghiz, Crim.): karşı, across (Radloff, 1-1727-1731) / **karşı** > **across**

action, **active** (Eng.); **actus**, **agere** (Latin): '**ak**' old Turkish root means moving, action, flowing, going on… **Aktı**: work, hand work (Radloff). **Akın**: moving from one point to some where, raid, attack. **Aktar**, **axtar**: to transfer, changing… '**Aqlat**': move forward, repel, remove… (Orkhon). '**Akıt**': drain, sent… (DLT-1073) / **Act**: **agga**, **aggati**, **ak** (Sanskrit. - move, act) / **ak**, **aktı** > **act**

acute, **acutus** (Latin – Eng.), **acuicy** (Eng.): Sharp, quick… It may be associated with '**agere**: act'. And also it may be related to Turkish '**ak**': movement; '**uç**': apex, peak… / Their "PIE root" is "**ak**"… Some examples: acid, **acne**, **acro**… < **acı**, **ekşi**, **uç** (bitter, sour, apex)

ad- (**a-e**); **ac**, **as** (Eng. - Latin): prefixes indicating orientation. Türkic '**a-e**' suffixes are same in Turkish.

add, **addition** (Eng.); **addieren** (German); **addo** (Latin): **kat**, **kat**mak, **ek**, ekle-mek. **Kada**: add, suffix, insert… / *In Old Turkish '**At**-mak' also means 'add' (A. Atabek). / Qat-maq: (Uyghur.): gather, add up; gad-mak: (Turkmen): add up, heap up (Ü. Mutlu)*

ag: "PIE root", "to drive, draw out or forth, move" (OED). Some of words that are claimed to originate from this root: **act; action; active; agent; agile**; **agitation**; agony; **coagulate**; **glucagon**; … / '**Ak**': a root of 'moving – acting' in Turkish. **Ak**: flow, stream, run out, course etc. **Akın**: rush, raid, influx etc. **Aktar**: transfer, hand on, transpose etc. **Akıncı**: raider. **Ağ**, **ağ**-mak: soar to the sky, ascent… / **ag** > **act** < **ak** > **aktar**…

age (Eng.): **ogur** (a specific time – Old Turkish); **öğün**, its root is Old Turkish 'ödün', 'öd': time (Nişanyan)

aggrieve, **grieve** (Eng.): **ağrı** (pain, ache) / **ağrı** > **aggrieve**

agile (Eng.): **acul**, **acele**, **acil** (Turkish Arabic ?) (quick, urgent, emergent) / '**Ak**' Turkish root of movement / *Turkish '**is**': quick, urgent (A. Atabek)* / '**Aç**' (Old Turkish): open, unlock, turn up, turn on, cut etc. / **Öjet**, **öcük**: agitated, excited (Radloff, 1-1307, 1-1287)

agitate, **agitation** (Eng.); **agitatus**, **agitare** (Latin): **öjet**, **öcük** (angry, excited) (Radloff, 1-1307, 1-1287)

aglo (Celtic): **ağrı**, ache, pain / **ağla** (cry)

agror (Latin): ***ağrı*** *(B. Keresteciyan)*

air (Eng.); **aer**, **aura**, **aether** (Latin): **1-** '**Air**' as inhaled gas. The root is '**awer**'. '**Hava**' > **awer**. **Hava** (Turkish – Arabic): air / *Old Turkish '**kivak**' : air (Adnan Atabek)* / **Hava** (Codex Cumanicus - 1303): air; **2-** '**Air**': style, appearance, **hava**; **3-** '**Air**': song, melody (**yır**, **ır**, **ırla**-ma) / **air** < **hava** (Turkish - Arabic) > **aviation** / **Haua**, **hdba**, **hawa**, **aüa** (Cuman, Tatar, Balkar, Kazakh, Uzbek): **air** (Rasanen); uyar (Chuvash): air

ak: "PIE root", "be sharp, rise (out) to a point, pierce." Some of examples: **acacia**; acanthus; **acer**; **acid**; **acne**; **acro-**; **acromegaly**; acrophobia; **acuity**; acupuncture; **acute**; anoxic; dioxin; deoxy-; hypoxia; oxide; oxy-; oxygen; … (OED) / '**Uç**': acro, peak, apex etc.; '**aç**': to open, to cut, sharpen etc.

akin (Eng.): "related by blood" (OED). '**Kan**': blood / ***genos*** *(Greek)*, ***genus*** *(Eng.)*, *kan*, ***kian*** *(Proto-Türk) relation, kinship (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Kain**: kin (Radloff) / **Qadin**: kayın, kin, distant relative (Orkhon), **kün**: kin / For more detailed explanation see "**Kin**" item.

-al (Eng. - Latin): a suffix makes noun. Spiritual, congenital, anim-al… / In Turkish this same (**-al**) suffix has same function. Sak (head); sakal, sak-**al** (beard)

al: "PIE root", (1) "to grow, nourish". Some examples: abolish; adolescent; adult; **aliment**; alimony; **alumnus**; **elder**; **eldest**; **old**; world… / Turkish '**al**': take,

get, have, receive etc. '**Ulu**': great, grant, old, huge, high etc. **Al** > **old** < **ulu**, **ulga**, **algın**, **algay** (Old Turkish)

al: "PIE root", (2) "beyond". Some of the words those are claimed to originate from this root: adulteration; adultery; alias; **alibi; alien; alienate**; **alienation**; **allegory**; allele; **allergy**; allo-; allopathy; alter; parallel; ulterior; **ultimate; ultra**… / Old Turkish '**el**': foreigner, distant person; '**ilgerü**': beyond, far, far away; '**ileri**': forward…

alba (Latin – Eng.): white. For example: **linea alba**, **albino**… / ***Beyaz*** *(Turkish – Arabic)*, ***bayan***, ***bayad***, ***badan****: white.* ***Elpe****: peak, summit…* ***Alps*** *(mountain) (A. Atabek).* They are most likely be related to 'white'.

algorithm (Eng.): **Another exemplary sample for the West's perception of language and the East:** 1690s, "Arabic system of computation," from French algorithme, refashioned (under mistaken connection with Greek arithmos "number") from Old French algorisme "the Arabic numeral system" (13c.), from Medieval Latin algorismus, **a mangled transliteration of Arabic al-Khwarizmi** "native of Khwarazm" (modern Khiva in **Uzbekistan**), surname of the mathematician whose works introduced sophisticated mathematics to the West (see algebra). The earlier form in Middle English was algorism (early 13c.), from Old French. The meaning broadened to any method of computation; from mid-20c. especially with reference to computing. (OED) / This great scholar, **El-Harizmi**, who discovered the concept of "**0**" and some other things in mathematics, wrote his works in Arabic. But he knows Turkish like every Turk living in his region, because he is Turkish. It is certain that he is not Arab, but there are those who claim that he is Persian.

aliment, **alimentary** (Eng.): nourishment. *'**Alım**': take*, *take in*, *receive*, *have*, *drink*, *swallow etc. (Kisamov)*

allergia (Eng.): Alleged “PIE root” **al** (beyond). **Al** < **el** (distant, foreign)

alter (Eng.), **andern** (German): Alleged root is "**al**". Turkish ‘**el**’: other, beyond, foreigner / ‘Al-ter’: el-doğru (See “**Through**” item) / ‘**alt**’: under, lower

amputation (Eng.): Am-**putation** < **budama** (pruning) (A. Atabek)

ana- (Eng. – Latin – prefix): "upward, up in place or time," "back, backward, against," "again, anew," from Greek ana (prep.) "up, on, upon; up to, toward; throughout; back, backwards; again, anew," from an extended form of PIE root *__an__- "on, upon, above". For example: **anatomy**, **anabolic**, **Anatolia**… '**Ana**': mother, general, whole, basic, complete… '**Ön**': front, first, anterior, preliminary… Old Turkish ‘**öng**’: aspect, front …

angina (Eng.): pharyngitis / *ingin (Turkish vernecular: common cold) (A. Atabek)*

angst, **angh** (Eng.); **eng** (German): narrowness, shortness, tightness, boredom, straits, **anxiety** (Eng.). '**Keng**' (Old Turkish), ‘**geniş**’: wide. **Mung**, **bung** (Uyghur, Altai, Scythian, Koib, Tel. Leb. Koib. Küar.): tightness, choking, distress, anxiety, boredom (Radloff)

animal; **anima**, **animo**, **animus** (Eng. - Latin): “Mind, spirit, Jung's term for the inner part of the personality, or the female component of a masculine personality. from fem. of Latin **animus** 'the rational soul; life; the mental powers, intelligence' (see animus)” (OED). Also, for example, the concept of **reanimation** in medicine. Old Turkish '**an**': mind, power of mind. **An**, **ang** (Old Turkish): animal. **-an**, **-en**: (suffix): doer, maker / In Turkish, many animal names, especially wild ones, end with '**-an**': aslan (lion), kaplan (leopard),

sırtlan, hayvan (animal), çiyan, yılan, solucan, pelikan, doğan, ceylan, ceren, koyun, maymun, sülün, karakaçan, gergedan, orangutan, ayuan (ayı), pelikan, sazan, papağan, saksağan, ağaçkakan, varan, kulan … Kuzgun, balina … / **aneval**, **anmandae**, **anifail**, **ainmhi** (Celtic): **hayvan**, **an**, **animal** / **NUUN**, **COGHE**, **CAAX** (male animal), **NUNN**… **koç** (ram, coach) / **İİN** (N. American – mind) >< **an** (mind)

ante (Eng. - Latin): **ön**, **önde**, önceki, öndeki. "from root ***ant**- 'front, forehead" (OED) / "Proto-Nostratic root ***xaŋ**- (~ *xəŋ-): Extended form: (n.) *xaŋ-tº-a 'the most prominent or foremost (person or thing), front, front part' (…) **Etruscan hantin** 'in front of' " (Bomhard) "Proto-Altaic ***āŋo** ('front, front side' >) 'right (side)' " (Allan Bomhard) / Hittite '**qanti**': forehead / **ONENİE**: front (Native American) / **Hanti**, **hantezzi** (Hittite): **önde** (Kisamov) / **Önde** > **hanti** > **ante**

anxiety (Eng.); **angst** (German); **anxiatatem**, **angustus** (Latin): **bung**, **mung** (Altaic. - Radloff); **bunal**-ma (anxiete, angst, boring, depression)

ap, **apt** (Eng.); **appropriate**, **applicable**, **apply**, **apparatus**: **Yöp** (Altaic, Tel. Leb. Küar. Kar.): **apt**, **applicable** (Radloff, 3-454,455). '**Apar**': do, make, take, manage… **Yap**: do, make, **apply** / **Atatürk** also saw this commonality.

apart (Eng.): a-part… '**Parça**, **barça**' (Old Turkish - part) > **part** / See "**Part**" item

apex (Latin - Eng.): **uç**, **ucca** (Old Turkish – end, apex). **Ab**, **aba**, **apa** (Old Turkish): high position, important person

appetite (Eng.): **Şabıt** (Kirghiz) / **appetite** < **tat** (**taste**)

apply (Eng.): **Yöp** (Altaic, Tel. Leb. Küar. Kar.): **apt**, **applicable** (Radloff, 3-454, 455). '**Apar**': do, make, take, manage… **Yap**: do, make, **apply**

aqua (Eng. - Latin): su. **Ügü** (Radloff): water. **Ak**, ak-mak (Old and New Turkish in every Turkish dialects): flow, water flow. '**Akış**': water (Radloff) / ***Ak**-mak* > *Aqua (İ. H. Danişmend) (Osman Karatay); Old Turkish '**ögüz**': river* / **Akw**, **ekw**, **aku**, **eku**, **egw**, **ekuzi** (Hittite): to drink, drink / **egw** < **iç** > **aku** > **ak** / **UK**, **UKS**, **AS** (Native American): drink, **ak**, **iç** (drink) / **YAKARUSU**, **AKARA**, **AKARİ**, **KOKSOAK**, **KALAKAN**… Some Native American river names (Tahsin Mayatepek) are related to '**ak**, **akış**' root / **İ** – **AKANG** (N. American): flowing water / **Havasu** (near California a Native American tribe, a lake, and a region) means blue-green water … Turkish '**hava**': air; '**su**': water

ar: "PIE root", "to fit together". Some of words those are claimed to originate from this root: adorn; alarm; aristo-; **aristocracy**; **arm** 'upper limb of the body', **arm** 'weapon'; **art** 'skill as a result of learning or practice'; **arthralgia; arthritis; arthro**-; coordination; inert; inertia; **order**; ordinal; subordinate... / '**Ark**, **arık**': waterway, water channel. '**Ör**, **örme**': knitting, weaving, walling. '**Yarak**': arm, weapon, tool. '**Ordu**': army. '**Arkuy**': fortification, bulwark, canal. '**Urtur**' (Old Turkish), **art** (Turkmen): sculpt, script. **Art** <> **urtur**, **architecture** <> **ark**, **arık**, **arkuy**

arachnoidea (encephali, spinalis); **arachne** (Greek); **araneus** (Latin): spider, **örümcek** (Mustafa Celalettin Paşa)

arch, **archery** (Eng.): bow / Alleged "PIE root" is '**arkwo**' < **kıvrık** (curved)

archetype (Greek, Latin, Eng.): Yes, Jung's archetypes. **Arche** – **type** … Turkish '**arka**': back, behind, past, past generation... **Arka** > **arche**, **archaic**... **Tapga**,

tamga: stamp, mark, marker, stigma, etc. **Tapga**, **tamga** > **stamp**, **type** (blank 'S' rule at the beginning).

arm (Eng.): Türkic '**karı**, **karu**': arm. **Karış**: hand, touch with palm, caress. '**Karulu**': strong, powerful… **Kraft** (German): power / **Har-**, **har(k)** (Hittite): to hold, to have, to keep. "Proto-Nostratic root ***gar**- (~ *gər-) (vb.) 'to seize, to grasp, to take hold of' " "Proto-Altaic ***gara**, *har-a 'hand, arm': Proto-Mongolian ***gar** 'hand, arm' " (A. Bomhard) / **caress** < karış > karı > **har**, **hark** (Hittite) > **uru** (Akkad.) / '**Kar**' (Sumerian) > **karı** (arm) (P. Kaya)

asquint, **askance** (Eng.): **şaşkın**, **şaşkın** bakmak, **şaşı**

asylum (Eng.), **asyl** (German): place of refuge, sanctuary. **Üs**: basis. **Sağ**, **sağlık**: live, health. **Selam**-et (Turkish Arabic): safety, health; **sağlam**: solid, durable, healthy

atrium (Eng. - Latin): room, **oda**, **odacık**. Most probable roots are: **od** (fire), **otur** (sit) (Carra de Waux – D. Perinçek) / Alleged PIE root is '**ater**' (OED): **od**, ateş, fire

attach (Eng.): **tak**-mak, **tuttur**-mak… "perhaps from Frankish *stakon 'a post, stake' or a similar Germanic word, from ProtoGermanic *stakon- 'a stake,' from PIE root ***steg**- 'pole, **stick**' " (OED) / **steg**, **stig** < **dik** (In Turkish to Western languages transfers there is a law: Empty (blank) 'S' at the beginning of words rule… S-tick < **dik**) / '**tach**' < **tak** (affix) / *Attacher (Fr.): tak-mak (B. Keresteciyan), 'çotuk' (tchotouq) > stake (B. Keresteciyan).* ***Attach*** *< tağ > takmak (K. Mirşan)*

attack (Eng.), **attaque** (Fr.), **attacare** (It.): **atak** (New Turkish). But… Old Turkish the '**at**' root is movement, motion root. There are many words in Turkish from

Old Turkish: atmak, atlamak, atılmak, atik, atılgan etc. Nearly all of them are related to "**attack**". / *Atak* > ***attaque*** *(Fr.) (H. R. Tankut), (Ü. Mutlu)*

audio, **audacious**, **audibility**, **audience**, **audit**, **audition**, **auditorium** … (Eng. - Latin): **dinle**-me, **duy**-ma (listening, hearing); **de**-me (saying, telling) / **İtle** (Chuvash): listening / "Proto-Nostratic ***d-y-¨an-a** 'sound; hearing; organ of hearing, ear' " (Bomhard) / **Duy** <> toi, toydur (hear) (Radloff)

augment (Eng.); **aug**, **augmentum** (Latin): **ak**, **ag-ağ-ağ**-mak (rise, increase). **Yüg** (the root of 'yüksek, yükselmek' 'high, rising'– Old Turkish); **üktü**: increase, growing; **ügün**: increase, collect (Radloff) / **Augment** < **ağ**, **yüksel** (rise, elevate)

aurum (Latin – Eng.): gold. "**Ağır** (**gravity**, heavy) – **aurum** – **sarı** (yellow)" connection (O. Süleymanov)

aus (German), **out** (Eng.): **dış**, **tış** (Old Turkish). Also Turkish '**ök-**, **ös-**, **os-**, **aks-**' function like prefixes in some words like "öksürük, öskürük, osuruk, aksırık" (cough, cough, fart, sneeze) = **exit** / (N. American) 'out': **TS'UZAA**, **TS'İ DİTTS'İ** < dış / see "**Exit**" item

auscultation (Eng. – Latin): aus-culta… Aus: out (**tış**, **dış**, **os**); **culta**: hear (**ku**) / **Os**, **as**, **ak**: ossuruk, öksürük, askırık, aksırık (farting, cough, sneeze) / **ku**: voice, sound; **kulak**: ear / Aus-kult: **işit** (hear), kulak

aversion, **evers**, **averse** (Eng); **aversus** (Latin): '**auş**': aversion, turn (Radloff). '**Audır**': bend, bow, overturn (auf die seite) (Radloff) / Türkik '**vir-vır**' suffix, and '**oro**' root express 'turning'. Examples: De-**vir**, e-**vir**, çe-**vir**, sa-**vur**, kı-**vır**, ka-**vur**… All are related to 'turning, rolling, spinning' concept.

axle (Eng.), medical **axon**: dingil, eksen. A relatively new Turkish word ‘eksen’ is supposed to be of ‘Greek’ root. But in old Turkish there is '**ok**' in the same meaning (Kisamov). ‘**Ok**’: till, shaft; pole to which oxen or horses are attached to a cart or plough. And again, Kisamov made a connection with the word '**iki** - two', with the meaning of combining two things.

baby (Eng.): **bebe**, **bebi**, **bebek**

back (Eng.), **rücken** (German): **arka**. '**Arka**': back, support, help … (Radloff) / *'**Eğin**' > **rücken**: 'arka'. There is a rule of empty R in the beginning of some words between Turkish and “IE”. (A. Atabek)* / 'Back' <> **bekle**, **bekçi** (to guard, guard; pek, pekiştir (strong, reinforce, support) / **Arku** (Sumer.) (back of head) > arka; ‘**e-gir**’ (Sumer) <> **geri** (P. Kaya) / **Agar** (Sumer.) < arka, back (Kurmaev)

bag (Eng.): **bağ**, **bağlama**, **boğça** (bind, bond, package, bundle). '**Pokco**': bohça (Radloff) / Bag: **bolgo** (Celtic) < bogça / bag: **POOJ**, **PAWO**, **BA** (N. American) <> **bohça**, **bağ** (bundle, bag, bind)

ball, **bulb**, **bull**, **balloon** (Eng.); **bulla** (Latin), **bala** (Greek): **polçok**, **bolçok** (ball, globe, lobe, tuber); **bultay**, **bultak** (swelling, tuber) (In many Turkic dialects - Radloff) / **Bulla** (**büll**): swelling in the skin or elsewhere (medical term). / in Old and New Turkish dialects ‘**bol**, **bolçuk**’ (wide things for someting, ball shaped thing).

balsam (Eng.); **balsam**, **balsamum** (Latin): '**Bal**' > **mel** (honey – Latin). Also Türkik ‘**ba**’ root, express ‘water’, ‘liquid’. Turkish ‘bal’ also express all kind of sugary, viscous liquids. For example some liquids of plants.

bandage (Eng.): **bağ**, **bağla**-mak, **bohça**, Old Turkish **ban**… (bind, bond, pack)

base, **basement** (Eng.); **basis** (Latin) **üs**, **baz**, **bas**. '**Bas**': step, stand on something, stand on some place… **Basin**: collapse, pressed (Old Turkish – Orkhon) … **Basic**, **basin…** / "Base: 'Bottom, foundation, pedestal,' early 14c., from Old French bas 'depth' (12c.), from Latin basis 'foundation,' from Greek basis 'step, pedestal,' from bainein 'to go, walk, step,' from PIE root ***gw**- 'to go, to come'" (OED) / *Baz (Tatar): basement (Ü. Mutlu)* / **İsdu**, **durussu** (Akkad.): **üs** (Arabic -Turkic), **baz**, **bas**, **tös** (basis, basic, step, basis) / **Üs**, **tös:** '**die Basis**', base (In Eurasia Turkish dialects) (Radloff); **baz** (Kas. Kar.): basement, cellar (Radloff, 4-1541) / Basic, base < **esas** (Turkish > Arabic)

basic (Eng.): Old Turkish '**bas**, **baz**' root. See "**Base**" item.

bath (Eng.); **balineum**, **balneum**, **balineae**, **balneator**, **balnearius** … (Latin): In Turkish many of words beginning '**ba**', '**bu**' are related to 'water'. Batır, bandır, balak, balçık, balık, batak, bula, buğu, bulut, buz, pus, bulanık, balina, balkaş, balkam, baldır, balk, bal etc. **Balık** (Old Turkish) mud, slime, fish; '**balk**': mud; **batır**: sink, dip, immerse, submerge (DLT). / ***Bathian*** *(Anglo-Saxon)*, ***bad*** *(Sanskrit)*, ***baigner*** *(Fr.): banyo (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Balkaş**: bataklık > **sumpf** (Radloff), swamp. 'Su' in 'sumpf' < '**su**' (water). Balkam: fluid; baldır: a water plant; bu: wapor (Radloff, 4-1330) / fish: **BU'UL** (fish gall) (N. American) / N. American 'fish': **BAEY**; **BA**; **LUUX** < **balık** (fish) / '**But**' (Uyghur): water

belly (Eng.): Turkish '**bel**': waist, loin, middle part of a body / "bholgh-, from root *bhelgh- 'to swell,' an extension of ***bhel**- 'to blow, swell'. Meaning shifted to 'abdomen of a human or animal'" (OED). Also in Turkish '**bel**, **bel** vermek': to swell, bend in one direction. / **Bolgos**, **boly**, **kroth**, **bola**, **bolg** (Celtic) < **bel** / *IndoEuropean (****Kerp****-/)****Krep****- 'abdomen, body' ~ Dravidian *karʌ 'fetus, womb' ~ Altaic ****kʿarbi****- 'abdomen, belly fat'.* (Bomhard) / **karbi** > **korba** (Laz.) > karın > **kroth** (Celtic)

benign: The root is '**bene**': good, goodness. **Beneficial, bonus** etc. Main root is Turkic '**beg**' (lord). **Begen, beğen**: like; **beg**: to ask for; **bağış**: donate, grant

bha: "PIE root", "to speak, tell, say" (especially loud, the word of a higher authority and constitutes a serious sanction). Some examples: abandon; **anthem**; antiphon; **aphasia**; **aphonia**; aphonic; **fatal**; **fate**; phone; phoneme; phonetic; **phonic**; -phemia; **professor**; prophecy; **prophet**; ... etc. / '**Bağır**, **bağır**-ma': to shout, yell; '**böğür**': bellow. **Ban** (forbid) < **ban** (bind) > **men** (forbid) (Turkish – Arabic)

bhag: "PIE root", "to share out, apportion; to get a share." It forms all or part of: aphagia; Bhagavad-Gita; baksheesh; **esophagus**; nebbish; pagoda; -phage; phago-; -**phagous**; porgy; **sarcophagus**... / **Pay**: share, portion; **bağış**: donation, grant

bhel: "PIE root", "to blow, swell." Some examples: **bale**; baleen; **ball**; **balloon**; ballot; bawd; bold; bole; boll; boulder; boulevard; bowl; **bulk**; **bull**; bullock; bulwark; **follicle**; **folly**; **fool**; foosball; full; pall-mall; **phallus**... / **Phallus** < **bel**. Büllük: penis. **Polçok**, **bolçok** (Altaic): globe, ball, lump; **bultay**, **bultak**: swelling, globe. '**Bel** vermek': swell; swell –or bend- to one side. **Bol**: wide, ample

bhel: "PIE root", "to shine, flash, burn." Beluga; Beltane; **black**; blancmange; **blanch**; blank; blanket; **blaze**; bleach; bleak; blemish; blench; blende; blend; blind; blindfold; **blond**; **blue**; **blush**; effulgent; **flagrant**; **flambeau**; flamboyant; **flame**; flamingo; flammable; Flavian; Flavius; fulgent; **fulminate**; inflame; **phlegm**; **phlegmatic**; riboflavin... / **Balkı**-ma: to shine, flash, lightning (Codex Cumanicus 1303) / **Phlegma**: **balgam** (Kisamov) (balgam – Kutadgu Bilig 1069)

bhendh: “PIE root”, “to bind, bond”. Examples: band; **bandanna**; **bend**; **bind**; bindle; **bond**; bund; **bundle**; cummerbund; ribbon; woodbine… **Bağla**-mak: to bind; **bağ**, **ban** (Old Turkish): bond, bind

bher : “PIE root”, "to carry, to bear children." Examples: Aberdeen; amphora; anaphora; barrow; **bear; bearing**; Berenice; bier; **birth**; bring; burden; Christopher; chromatophore; circumference; **confer; conference**; **difference**; **differentiate**; **efferent**; **esophagus**; **euphoria**; ferret; **fertile**; furtive; indifferent; infer; **Lucifer**; metaphor; offer; opprobrium; overbear; **periphery**; pestiferous; pheromone; phosphorus; **prefer**; proffer; **proliferation**; pyrophoric; **refer**; reference; somniferous; **suffe**r; **transfer**… / **Ver**, **ber**: give, yield, bring, deliver, bear, pass, supply etc. **Fertile** < **verimli**, **refer** < **verme** / Altaic ***bari-** ‘to take into the hands’ (Bomhard) / ‘**Be-r**’ (Sumerian) < **ver** (deliver) (Kurmaev) / **Differ**,

bhorh: “PIE roots”, “hole, pierce.” **Bura**, **bur**, **burgu**, **boru**: **bore**, pierce, hole, pipe. Samples in medical terms: **foramen**; **perforate**; **perforation**… / **Bur** (bore), **boru** (pipe) > **bore**

bhreg: “PIE root”. **A controversial item, I bring it to your attention, I open it for discussion.** “Proto-Indo-European root meaning ‘to **break**.’ It forms all or part of: anfractuous; Brabant; bracken; brake "stopping device for a wheel;" brash; breach; **break**; breeches; brioche; defray; diffraction; **fractal**; fraction; fractious; **fracture**; **fragile**; fragility; **fragment**; infraction; infringe; **refract**; refraction; refrain (n.); suffrage… It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Sanskrit **(giri)-bhraj** "breaking-forth (out of the mountains);" Latin frangere "to break (something) in pieces, shatter, fracture;" Lithuanian braškėti "crash, crack;" Old Irish **braigim** "break wind;" Gothic brikan, Old English brecan… " / Break > **kır**, **kırık** (break, dig, scrape, broken) (?)

/ Break > **bırak** (put, throw away, leave, made free, pause, stop, **break**) (?) / **Bırak** > **free** (?) / **crack** > **kırık**; **hurt** > **kır**, **kert**; **crush** > **kır**; **bruise** > **bere**

bhreu: “PIE root”, “to boil, bubble, effervesce, **burn**" with derivatives referring to cooking and brewing. Samples: **effervescent; ferment; fervor**… / ‘**Börek**’ (Anatolian Turkish), ‘**buroek**’ (Yakut): pastry. **Bur**: fire, cook. Bur > piş > bul Turkish trilogy (A. Atabek)

bio, **biology** (Eng.); **bios** (Greek): Old Turkish ‘**bit**, **bit**-mek’: sprout, grow, appearance of vitality; ‘**bol**-mak’: be, become (O. Süleymanov) / **gwei**: the root of **vita** (Latin), **vital. Bit**, **bit**-mek, **bitki** (sprout, plant, herb) / **Biwo**, **bevan**, **bywa**, **byw**, **bi**, **beo** (Celtic) > **bio**, **büyü**, **bit**, **bitki** / ***ḥaju*** *‘to live; life force’: Hamito-Semitic *ḥjw ‘to live’ ~ Indo-European ***heu̯***- ‘life force’ ~ Altaic ***öjü***-‘alive, life’* (Bomhard) / **heiu** (**heil** - German) > hayat > **öjü** > **yaşa** (life) / **Vasati** (Sanskrit): **yaşa** / **Gwei** > **göver** (revival); **gövde**: body; **kögüs**, **göğüs**: cage, chest, thorax

birth: **Börtle**-mek. Its root is allegedly "**bear**". **Ver, ber**: give, yield, serve, pass, deliver, generate etc.

blood (Eng.): ***bülü(ng)*** *(Mong.) > blood (end of word –ng > -d changing rule – A. Atabek)*

body (Eng.): **beden** (Turkish Arabic); '**bod**', '**bodh**' (Old Turkish) (Osman Nedim Tuna, Rasanen): body; **boy**: body; **poi**, **pot**, **bot**: body (Radloff) / Sanskrit '**bandha**', '**budhna**' / **bod** > beden > **body**

bolus (Latin - Eng.): big pile, big dose (as a medical term); Turkish **bol** (many, much, **poly**, wide) / **bol** > **bolus**

bowels (Eng.): *Old Turkish **böven** (Kisamov)* (EDTL 2B 205) / '**Ba**' Sumerians (P. Kaya) / Boğum, boğumlu: knot, knotty, gnarled (?); bükük, bükülü: bow, curved, bent (?)

brain (Eng.): **beyin**, Old Turkish **meyi**, **meni**, **me**. "Old English brægen 'brain,' from Proto-Germanic *bragnam (source also of Middle Low German bregen, Old Frisian and Dutch brein), from PIE root ***mregh-m(n)o**- 'skull, brain' (source also of Greek brekhmos 'front part of the skull, top of the head')" (OED) / *Brain > beyin (Ü. Mutlu)* / Greek '**myelos**' (**beyin**) > **myelin** (medical, anatomical term, neuron sheat) / **Me**: Altaic beyin (Radloff) / **Myelo** < **beyin** > **brain**

break (Eng.): **kır**, kırmak, kırılma, **parçala** / *Kırmak: briser, casser (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan) / 'Ura' (Turkish) > break > kırmak (Ü. Mutlu)* / '**Break**' - '**kır**' - **crack**' – **fracture** – **hurt** … similaties … / German **kratzen** > **kır** Radloff) / Sanskrit **karni**, **khur**; Hebrew **kharit**: **kır**, **yar**, slit, slot, break / **karatu**, **karaşu** (Akkad): break / **Pararu** (Akkad): break, **kır**, ayır, **parçala** / **Prsulae**, **prsae**, **parsi/pars**, **parsiie/a**, **parsiianna** (Hittite): scatter, **break**, **parçala** (break into pieces) / / Break < **kır**, **kırık** (break, dig, scrape, broken) / Break = **bırak** (pause, stop, **break**) (?) / **Bırak** > **free** / **crack** < **kırık**; **hurt** < **kır**, **kert**; **crush** > **kır**; **bruise** > **bere**

breast (Eng.): meme, **bağır** / *barın > bar > breast (A. Atabek* / **Buzi**, **barba**, **bobra**, **borba** (Laz) > breast / **brusu**, **kikos**, **bronn**, **bron**, **cich**, **cioch**, **keeagh**, **brunnio** (Celtic) > breast / meme, göğüs, kögüs, bağır, böğür (all are related to breast, chest) / buzi > bosom / barba, borba (Laz.) > **bronn**, **brunnio** (Celtic) > breast / **kikos**, **keeagh** (Celtic) < **kögüs** / **cage** > **keeagh** < göğüs / **GUSHKA** (Tlingit, N. American) > **kuca** (Sanskrit.) < **kucak** (hug, bosom) > **kögüs** > **kikos** (Celtic) > **hug** / **BAA**, **İMİ**, **İM** (suck - Sioux) / Turkish meme (breast), **em** (suck), **bağır** (bosom)

bridge (Eng.), **brücke** (German): **Birleştir**: unite (?) / **Birik** (Ottoman, Kirghiz, Kom.): **bark**, **bauwerk**, construction work; **biriş**: unite (Radloff) / Alleged “PIE root”: '**bhru**' (log, beam). '**Bura**': bram, log, scaffold (Radloff) / ***Bar****- 'to pass' (Yakut) > bridge; bere (bridge); per (strait);* ***bering****,* ***Bering*** *(passage) (A. Atabek)* / **Briua** (Celtic) < bere, bura > bridge / **Pranta**, **prian** (Hittite) < **bere** (**bridge**)

bright, **brilliant** (Eng.); **brillant** (German): **parla**, **parlak**, **pırıltı** … Sanskrit **bhrajas**, **bhrajathu**, **prabarvat**; **brillar** (Spanish), Vulgar Latin ‘berillare’ / ***Barige*** *>* ***bright*** *> firuz (Pers.): light. Ürüng: bright, illuminated. Bakır: lighted up (A. Atabek)* / **Parkıra**: bright (Radloff) / “Bright: Proto-Nostratic root *bar- ‘to shine, to be bright, to sparkle, to flash’ ” (Bomhard) / **Berk** (Celtic) **<** parla

bronchi (Eng.), **bronxos** (Greek): Turkish ***poreng*** *> bronxos (Greek):* ***boru*** *(pipe), bronş (Adnan Atabek)*

bruise (Eng.): Old Turkish **bere**, **bert** (injury, bruise) (DLT)

bursa (Latin – Eng.): intra-articular sac. Medical anatomical term / bursa < **burış** (Turkic) / ***börk*** *-* ***börs*** *(leather hat, bag) > bursa (-k > -s) (Adnan Atabek)*

butt, buttock (Eng.): **but**. Sanskrit: **bhasad**

caes, **caessum**, **caedo** (Latin): to cut, to kill. **Kes**, kat (cut), kill, katl (Arabic), katlet-mek (Turkish – Arabic). Turkish '**kes**-mek' / *Kesmek: caedere*, *caessio*, *caessum (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan).* ***Keazo*** *(Greek.): kesmek (Ü. Mutlu). Caesar, Kaiser,* ***gazi*** *(ghazi, veteran) connection (Ü. Mutlu)*

caesaries (Latin): hair. Saç (?)

cage (Eng.): **kafes** (Turkic – Arabic), Türk ‘**kap**’: (close, cover) root. ‘Rib cage': **chest**. Turkish ‘chest’: **kögüs**, göğüs > cage. **KoGus** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Tob.

Schor.): **göğüs**, **chest** (Radloff) / **Kikos**, **cich**, **cioch**, **keeagh** (Celtic): göğüs, kögüs / **Kuca** (Sanskrit.) <> kucak, kögüs > **hug**

calcify, **calcium** (Eng.); **kalk** (German): Old Turkic '**kalıng**' (Altai., Tel.), **kalın**, **kalınlaşma**: thick, dense, getting dense, thickening (?)

calleo, **callus**, **callum** (Latin – Eng.): nasır, "to be hard, to be thick skinned": **kalın**, **kalın**-laşma

calorie (Eng.), **caleo** (Latin): '**kala**' (Altai, Tel. Kirghiz) (burn, fire); **kalat**: (Altai, Tel) (burn); **cılı**: (Kirghiz, Kas.) warm, hot / "PIE root": **kele** / **Kalu**, **kala** (Akkad.): fire, heat / fire: **GHEL** (Native American), **K'İİLKAB**: warm / fire: **K'AAK**, **YAAC**, **GHEL**, **TAA** <> **yak** (fire, ignite); **kala**; **od** (fire) / **tan**, **aed** (Celtic) / warm: **CHOKOH**, **K'İİLKAB** >< **sıcak**, **kala** (Altaic. – warm) > **cheh** (Celtic)

cannabis (Eng.): **kendir**, **kenevir** (Altai. and in many of Turkish dialects) (Radloff)

capable (Eng.): The root is '**kap**'. Old Turkish '**kap**' root produce many words in Turkish. As a verb '**kap**': cover, close, contain, capture, hold, grasp, catch, bite … Kabil, kabiliyet … (Turkish > Arabic): able, ability / **kapabilir** > **capable**, kabil > **capable**

capacity (Eng.): "PIE root": '**kap**' < **kap**. See above, or "**Kap**" and "**Cup**" items. **Kapsa** (Tar. Tob. Tel. Scythian, .): hold, contain, cover, unite, surround … (Radloff)

capsule (Eng.): kapsül, **kabuk**. The root is Old Turkish '**kap**'.

caput (Latin), **kopf** (German), **chef** (Fr.), **kefalis** (Greek), **cephal** (Eng.) … : **kafa** (Turkish – Arabic !?): head. This word really Turkish, because: **Kap**, **kapak**:

vessel, cap, lid; **kof**: hollow (they are all hollow and form a trio in Turkish) / **töbö**, **mama**, **kafa***:* head (A. Atabek) / **Cephalo:** Proto-Nostratic ***khappa** 'bowl, cup, jar, container; skull'. Jaw: proto-Altaic ***k'epha** (Bomhard) / **Ka**, **kam**, **kapala**, **masta** (Sanskrit.): **kafa**, **baş** > **masta**

caput (Latin): **kap**, **kapak**, kaporta / ***Kapak***, ***kapaki*** *(Greek)*, *cap (Eng.) > kaput*, ***capote*** *(Fr.)*, ***kapsel*** *(German) <* ***kap***, ***kapak*** / **CAPO** (Sioux-Dakota, N. American) : **kapı** (door)

carbon (Latin - Eng.), **carbo** (Latin): Turkish '**kor**': coal, ember. Turkish '**kavruk**': burned. '**Kömür**': coal "… from Latin carbonem (nominative carbo) 'a coal, glowing coal; charcoal,' from PIE root ***ker**' 'heat, fire, to burn' (source also of Latin **cremare** 'to burn;' Sanskrit kudayati 'singes;' Lithuanian kuriu 'to heat,' hot, oven" (OED) / *Kor: charbone (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan)*, *kömür: charbon (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan)*.

cardia (Eng.), **kardia** (Greek - German), **cor** (Latin): **yürek**, heart. **Cörök**: heart (Radloff). Yürek, ürek, cörök > **cor**, **cardia** / **Kir**, **kardi-**, **kard** (Hittite): heart < cörök, yürek / '**Ur**' (Sumer.): ürek, yürek, **heart** (P. Kaya)

cardiology (Eng.): heart (**yürek**, **ürek**, **cörök**) (Radloff) / **Kir**, **kardi-**, **kard** (Hittite): heart < cörök, yürek / '**Ur**' (Sumer.): ürek, yürek, **heart** (P. Kaya)

care (Eng.): Turkish **küre**me (curettage), **çare** (Turkish – Persian ?) > cure (remedy) / **caress** < **karış**, **karışla** (touching with palm) / **koru**: save, protect / '**kayra**, **kayır**' : goodness, grace, charity, help / **Kara**: bad, sorrow / **Kork**: fear / ***Care****: qorq (****kork****: fear, scare) (root connection) (Kisamov)*

caress (Eng.): Old Turkish **karı** (hand, arm); **karış-la**: touching with palm / Turkish 'caress': **ovala** > **hyväillä** (Finnish)

carnage (Eng.), **carnosus** (Latin): body, dead body, flesh. **Carnal** (Eng.): about lust. " … from French, from Italian carnaggio, from medieval Latin carnaticum, from Latin caro, carn- 'flesh'." (Oxford D.) / Old and new Turkish '**karın**': abdomen, middle of a body, inside of the body. / *Sumerian '**agarın**, **garın**': abdomen, uterus, karın (M. İ. Çığ)* / **Incarnation** (Eng.): the soul finding body, flesh, embodiment / **Haru** (**hernia**) (Etrusk): abdomen, karın / **Karat** (Hittite): body, inner body, entrails, interior / "Proto-Nostratic ***k'-w-ar-b-a** 'the inside, the middle, interior, inward part' " (Bomhard)

carpus (Eng.): wrist, wrist bone. **Karı** (Old Turkish - arm, hand)

cartilage (Eng.): Turkish '**kıtırdak**, kıkırdak'; Latin **cartilago**; German **knorpel**

case (Eng.): state of affairs, event … Alleged "PIE root": '**kad**' (fall). For example 'accident' has this root. **Accident** (Eng.) < **kaza**, **aksilik** (Turkish Arabic). As a matter of fact: " *'ağ' express 'opposition' in Türk Language. Ağ-dık (ağlık) means 'opposite, crooked'. **Yağaz**: opposite. Arabic '**aks**' was originated from 'yağaz, ağaz' (A. Atabek)* / Case: kıssa (short story, case); **kıssa** (Kutadgu Bilig, 1069); '**kısa**': short (?)

casein (Eng.): **kesik**, **kazıntı** (Substances resulting from boiling milk). See "**Cheese**" item

cast (Eng.): as the 'vomit' meaning, ***kus* - *kus-mak** (vomit) (Kisamov)* / **XEEJ**, **XEEH** (N. American): **kus**, vomit / Greek '**xerno**' < kus

castrate, **castration** (Eng.); **castratus** (Latin): **Kes** (cut) / "from PIE root ***kes**- 'to cut'" (OED) / **Axta**, **akta**, **ahta**… (Lebet, Kazakh, Turkmen, Tatar, Çağatar, Uyghur); axta (Mongol.): **kastriert** (German) (Rasanen)

casualty, **casual** (Eng.): **Kaza**, **aksilik** (Kutadgu Bilig, 1069) / *" 'ağ' express 'opposition' in Türk Language. Ağ-dık (ağlık) means 'opposite, crooked'. **Yağaz**: opposite. Arabic 'aks' was originated from 'yağaz, ağaz' (A. Atabek)"*

cauda (Latin): kuyruk, **kudruk** (tail) / **Kuyruk** - **Kudruk** > cauda (O. Karatay) / **Kudeli** (Laz.) < **kudruk** > **KOOWU** (Native American) > **cauda**

cave, **cavern**, **cavity** (Eng.); **cave**, **cavitas** (Latin); **hohl** (German): **oyuk**, **kovuk**. **Kovuk** (DLT: kowuk) / "… from Latin cava, from cavus 'hollow' (compare with cavern) **excavate**: hollow out." (Oxford D.) / ***Cavea*** *(Latin) > kovuk (Ü. Mutlu)* / cave: koGuk; koGuz (Uyghur) (Radloff) / **Kob**, **kobı**, **kobuk**, **kof**: evacuate, hollow, empty. Kobuk (Uyghur, Kom.): kof (Radloff) / Sanskrit: **karta**, **khura**, **kevata**... / **kob**, **kof**, **kov** > **cave** > **vacuum**, **evacuate** (?) > **boş** (empty) / Native American '**KİVA**': underground rooms, caves… in New Mexico (B. M. Afgan, Nadia Durrani) … **Kovuk** < **KİVA**

cedule (Latin), **schedule** (Eng.): ***çetele*** *(list, notch) (M. C. Paşa)*

cephalo, **cephalic** (Eng.); **kephal**, **kefalis** (Greek): **Kafa**. **Kopf** (German), **Chef** (Fr.): **kafa** (head). This word really Turkish, because: **Kap**, **kapak**: vessel, cap, lid; **kof**: hollow (they are all hollow and form a cluster in Turkish) / ***töbö***, ***mama***, ***kafa****: head (A. Atabek)* / **Cephalo:** Proto-Nostratic ***khappa** 'bowl, cup, jar, container; skull'. Jaw: proto-Altaic ***k'epha** (Bomhard) / **Biceps**, **triceps**… Biceps (cephal – **kafa**). Also it may be related to **capulus** (Latin) < **sap** (stem, handle)

cesarean (Eng.): Caesarean section (medical term), having the birth by cutting the uterus. It originates from the Latin root "**kes**" < **kes** (Turkish – cut). It also has something to do with **Emperor Caesar**. See "**Caesar**" item

cessation, **cession** (Eng.); **cessio**, **cesso** (Latin): They have come from Turkish "**kes**" (cut) root and "**kes**" PIE root. '**Cut**' and '**kes**', Emperor **Caesar** and '**cheese**' (kesik) … We have also discussed the relationship between these in other items. / Old Turkish '**sı**' root: cut, break; '**sınık**': broken bone

channel, **canal** (Eng.): *In Türk language there are many words mean '**canal**'. Arık, yarık, curuğ, varak, karık... oram, yırım, curum, baram, karım... These are identical to 'canal' with certain sound change laws. **Garım**, **ganuk** (Sumer.): canal. Kanat '**canal**' (Uyghur), **könüs** '**canal**' (Yakut). (A. Atabek)*

character (Greek, Latin, Eng.): sign, symbol on something… Old Turkish '**kara**, **karalama**': writings, draw, draw shapes or text… (A. Atabek)

check (Eng.): It has many meaning in English. **Çek**, **çek**-mek (verb) has many meaning in Turkish. Those compatible with '**check**': pull, pull back, draw, withdraw, draw out, take back … (**çek**) (Kisamov)

cheek (Eng.): *cangak "side below eyes" ~ Türkic ča:k, jak, ja:k, yak, yaak, caŋak (n.) (Kisamov)* / Current Türkiye Turkish: **yanak**

chemistry (Eng.): The root is related to Turkish '**kımız**' (Asiatic traditional fermented alcoholic beverage made from milk). **Khimos** (Greek) - chemistry - kimya < **kımız** (Ü. Mutlu) / **Khumetsah** (Hebrew): hamız (acid – Turkish Arabic) > **kimos** > **khumetsah** <> **kımız** > **chemical**

chest (Eng.): **göğüs**. Old Turkish '**kogus**' (Radloff) / **cage** < kogus / see "**Cage**" item

chew (Eng.): çiğne-me, **kemir**. **Çayna**: **çiğne** (Radloff). "from West Germanic ***keuwwan** (source also of Middle Low German keuwen, Dutch kauwen, Old

High German kiuwan, German kauen), from PIE root *__gyeu__- 'to chew'" **Çıgrıt**: trample (DLT). / ***Gev****-mek:* ***ruminer*** *(Fr.), to chew (****geviş****, çiğnemek) (B. Keresteciyan) / Chew (Eng.) <* *çiğnemek (Ü. Mutlu)* / Kev, kemir > chew (Kisamov)

chin (Eng.), **kinn** (German), **gena** (Latin), **pigoini** (Greek): **çene**. It is not rooted in Persian as claimed. There is semantic integrity with Old Turkish "**kemür**-**çiğne**" (chew) / *Çene: gena (Latin), chin (Eng.) (B. Keresteciyan). Çene: chin (Eng.) (İ. H. Danişmend)* / İngek, engek: chin (Radloff) / Sanskrit '**hanu**'

chirurgie (Fr.): surgery, "to cut": **kes** / It's alleged "PIE root": "**kes**", "**sek**" < **kes**, **sek** (kesek, cut) / şirürji, nöroşirurji, **neurochirurgie**

chloro (Greek): green, yellowish green. Turkish '**kula**': a yellowish horse colour.

cicatrix (Latin – Eng.): **scar** < **kesi**, **kesi izi** (cut, scar) / **sec** (root): cut < **kes** > **kesek** (segment)

circuit, **circle**, **circumcision** (Eng.); **circino**, **circinus**, **circuitio**, **circuitus**, **circulatim**, **circum**, **circumaco**, **circumdu**, **circus** … (Latin); **kreis** (German): **kur**, **çevir**, **sar**, **sarmal** … **Sar**-mak, **sarıl**-mak (wind, wrap, surround) (DLT); **çewrül** (turn, round, surround) (DLT) (chore, char, cier) / **Kur**: (Orkhon, Altaic): **circle** / **Soaruil** (Hittite): binding, binding for bundle of reeds / '**Char**' (Sumerian) < **çevir** (P. Kaya) / circle < **kur**, **sar**, **kreis** (German)

clang (Eng.), **klang** (German): **çınlama.** "PIE root": "**kleu**". Turkish '**ku**': sound, '**kulak**' (ku-alak): ear (Atatürk) / clang association

clone: claimed "PIE root" is '**kel**' < **kıl** (cut, do, make) / **Kulan**, **kulanlama**: horse and donkey calving

co-, **com-**, **con-**, **coop** (Eng.); **co-**, **com-** (Latin): Old Turkic rooted prefixes. '**Ko-kom**' roots produce many words mean collecting, cumulating, connecting… '**Kamu**': common, public; **kenet**: connect, clasp; '**kosta**, **koşla**' (Scythian,): go together; **koşut**, **koşum**, **komşu**, **kamu**, **konmak**, **kopça** / **Kolbo** (Tel. Altai. Leb.): connect; **kopgı**: clasp; **kopgıla**-mak: collect (Radloff) / community, commun, common, cumulus > cümle, cumhur, cumhuriyet, cami, cem, cemiyet, cemaat, küme > **kamu**, **kamuq**, **kömek**, **cumul**, **küme** … / **Hopa**, **hopae**, **harpa** (Hittite): heap, to heap, to pile up. **Kop** (Old Turkish): pile up, very… **Kopça**: buckle, clasp; **kamık**: all, whole, everybody; **koş**: together, dual … / **Kavuş**: join, rejoin, come together

coagulate (Eng.) ***Koyul**-mak (Kisamov), koyulaş-mak*

coal (Eng.), **kohl** (German): **köi** (Scyth. Koib. Ktsch. Tar. Uyghur) burn, coal; **kül**: ash (Radloff) / **Kele** "PIE root" < **kala**, **cılı** (burn, fire, warm, hot)

coat (Eng.): **kat**. "Middle English: from Old French cote, of **unknown ultimate origin** " (Oxford D.). **Qat**: kat (Orkhon). *Coat < kat (K. Mirşan)*

coccyx (Eng. - Latin): **koksiks**, **kuyruk sokumu** / kuyruk, kudruk (tail); **sokum** (enter point, root)

code (Eng.): **kütük** (log, wooden inscription, notebook). It has same root with 'codex' and ve 'cauda' (kuyruk, kudruk)

codex (Eng.): **kütük**. " … from Latin, literally '**block of wood**', later denoting a block split into leaves or tablets for writing on, hence a book." (Oxford D.) / ***Kütük**: **caudex**, **codex** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan), (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Kütük**: log, notebook, record book

cognition (Eng.); **cogito**, **cognitis** (Latin); **gno**, **gnoriso** (Greek): **Gno** “PIE root”, “to know.” Old Turkish ‘**ognan**, **ögren**’, New Turkish ‘**öğren**’: to learn; ‘**kanı**, **kan-ma**’: belive, opinion; ‘**kön**, **könül**, **kögnül**’: wish, perceive / Old Turkish ‘**angla**’, Turkish vernecular ‘**ağna**’: understand, learn, know … **ağna** > **gno** / Words that are claimed to derive from this root are: acknowledge; acquaint; agnostic; **can**; **cognition**; could; cunning; **diagnosis**; gnome; gnomic; gnosis; Gnostic; ignorant; ignore; incognito; ken "cognizance, intellectual view;" kenning; **know**; knowledge; **narrate**; narration; nobility; **noble**; **notice**; notify; notion; notorious; **prognosis**; recognize; Zend… Some Turkish examples: ‘**Ken**’ (English): ‘**kanı**’ (Turkish); ‘can, could’ > Turkish suffix ‘**ken**’ means “able to, making” (et-ken); ‘**öğren**’: know it / **gna** (Celtic) < guni (Altaic)

coitus (Eng.): "copulation, sexual intercourse," 1848, scientific use of Latin coitus "a meeting together; sexual union," past participle of coire "to come together, meet," from assimilated form of com "together" (**see co**-) + ire (past participle **itus**) "to come, **to go**," (from PIE root *ei- "to go"). (OED) / Yes, for ‘**co**’ see “**Co**” item, it’s Turkish ‘**ko**, **kam**’ … ‘itus’: to go (**git**), Turkish ‘**it**’ (push, send) … **coit** < kodu, **koy**, koy-mak (put, put in)

cold (Eng.): ***xaltara*** *(Chuvash): cold (Kisamov).* Chuvash ‘**hıl**’ (kış – winter) (O Karatay) / German ‘**kalt**’, ‘**kühl**’: soğuk, cold. Sanskrit **sola**, **solika**, **susika**, **susima** … are about cold. / *Proto-Altaic ‘**kolyi**’ to freeze* / Laz **okoru** / **Ouxto**, **ougros** (Celtic) < soğuk > **ague** (Akkad.) / cold: **SİSİ**, **SİİSKUN**, **SOGH; ZOGH** (freeze) (N. American) < **soğuk**

collect, **collector** (Eng.): *For collect water, lake, pond, there are some same words in Turkish old dialects (**kölar**, **köler**: '**gölet**'). (Kisamov)*

colon (Eng. - Latin): It may be related to Turkish "**kol**" (arm, branch, leg of something, beam –column-) / Kalın: thick (?) / **Caulis** (Latin): stem (**kol**)

colony (Eng.): Alleged "PIE root" is '**kwel**'. **Kwel** < **kal** (stay, stop, stand, residence … Latin '**cola**' (inhabitant) (OED) / Native American '**KALPULLİ**': big houses … (Brian Afgan, Nadia Durrani) = '**kal**': stay + '**bol**' (many), balıg (city) (?)

common (Eng.): **commonwealth**, **community**, **communism** etc. Old and New Turkish '**kamu**, **cumul**, **kömek**, **kamuğ**, **kamık** (community, society, get together, collect, meeting etc.) / Cem, cumhur, cümle, cemaat etc. / " … from Latin communis … PIE ***ko-moin-i**- … from ***ko**- 'together' + *moi-n-" (OED) **A significant part of the West's so-called prefixed explanations are refuted when Turkish roots are shown.** / **Qamay**: all, complete, together (Orkhon); **qamuq** (Orkhon); **kamuğ**, **kamu:** all, together, society (DLT) / ***Communio***, ***communis*** *(Latin): kamu (H. Tarcan)* / 'Kömek': people; 'cumul' (Kirghiz): meet, come together (Radloff) / **Kamasu** (Akkad.) > **common** < **kamu** / **Kombuti** (Celtic) < kamu: community

concave (Eng.): **kavla**-mış, **kovuk**-laşmış (bend, hollow, cave). "from Latin concavus 'hollow, arched, vaulted, curved … + cavus 'hollow' (see cave)." (OED) So, this sentence is full of Turkish root: oyuk, kıvrık, kavlaş, kovuk … hollow, curve, cave etc … / *Yamrı-yumru:* ***convexe*** *(Fr.); kambur:* ***camurus*** *(Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)*

conglomeration, **conglomerate** (Eng.), **conglomeratus** (Latin): **yumrulaşma**, **yumaklaşma**, **kangal**. "To roll together." Con- glomera… Glomus, lomo, lump < **yum**, **yumak** / **Yumru**: tuber; **yumak**: skein, ball; **yum**: something round; **kangal** (Greek origin?): coil / claimed "PIE root" of 'kangal' is "**Kenk**" (**gird** <> sar).

congress (Eng.): Old Turkish '**keng**': to consult, to meet; '**kengeş**': consultation meeting (Radloff)

conic (Eng.): konik. "from Latin conicus, from Greek konikos 'cone-shaped,' from konos (see cone)." (OED) "Cone: from Latin conus 'a cone, peak of a helmet,' from Greek konos 'cone, spinning top, pine cone,' perhaps from PIE root *__ko__- 'to sharpen' (source also of Sanskrit sanah 'whetstone,' Latin catus 'sharp,' Old English han 'stone')." / '**Köni**' (Bashkir): bucket with nozzle made of leather. In other words, a bag whose one end is narrowed and turned into a mouthpiece to flow or carry liquid from one place to another. So why is this a 'köni'? Köni means '**gön**', meaning animal skin (DLT). We can claim now: This 'cone' may be the first '**conic**' in history. What is a '**Könak**'? Old Turkish '**könak**': bucket, pitcher, flask (Orkhon) / *Köni > koni, konveks (K. Mirşan)*

connect (Eng.): '**Kenet**': clasp, clamp. '**Ek**', '**ekle**': extra, additional, fix, suffix, to add … / Kenet: to clamp (Radloff); '**kene**': tick, clinging parasite / *"**Kantar**- 'bind, bond' (Malkar), **kangda**- 'solder' (Teleüt), **künde** 'chain' " (A. Atabek)* / **Kene** (Kazakh): tick (Rasanen)

conscience (Eng.): Con-science / Old Turkish '**sak**': head, wisdom, mind; '**say**': consider, think, count; '**sag-saq**': vigilant, aware, understanding, wise (Orkhon); **san** - **san**-mak: suppose, think, imagine / Science > **scientia** (Latin) < san, sanmak (Ü. Mutlu) > **sak**, **sag**

consume (Eng.): con-sume, '**sume**' (**sömür**) / Claimed "PIE root" is "**em**". Old Turkish '**em**, **em**-me': to suck / Old Turkish singür, simür, **sömür**: digest, take inside, exploit

contra (Eng.): Old Turkish '**karşı**', '**kadra**': karşı (Radloff) / **Karşı**: cross, opposite, against, counter / con-tra .. Turkish '**ters**': contra

coop- (Eng.): prefix denoting union. **Kopgı**: clasp; **kopgıla-**mak: collect (Radloff) / **Hopa**, **hopae**, **harpa** (Hittite): heap, to heap, to pile up. **Kop** (Old Turkish): pile up, very… **Kopça**: buckle, clasp; **kamık**: all, whole, everybody; **koş**: together, dual … **Kavuş**: join, rejoin, come together / See "**Co**, **com**" item

cornu (Eng.); **corneus** (Latin); **kerato**, **korna** (Greek): horn, **boynuz**. **Corneus** > **cornu** > **horn** < **boynuz** < horek / **horek** > **keras**, **kerat** (Greek) (-k > -s, -t) > **horn**: boynuz (A. Atabek) / "Proto-Nostratic (n.) ***k-hir-a** 'uppermost part (of anything): **horn**, head, skull, crown of head; …" (A. Bomhard) / Turkish 'kurtak': horn pipe, Kipchak 'kyrtyk' (Rasanen)

corona (Latin - Eng.): crown-shaped halo. "PIE root" '**sker**' < **kıvır**, **kıvrık** (**curv**, **curved**)

corruption: **İri, irik, irit**: corrupt; **kor**: fermentation; **kor**: shame, shyness, meanness, disgrace (Radloff) / **İrin**: pus, ichor

cortex, **crousta** (Greek): **crust**, bark, kabuk / **Kurut**: shell, crust, dried, dried part

costa (Eng.), **costa** (Latin): coast, edge, rib, rib bones. Sumerian '**maş**', Old Turkish '**kaş**' (DLT): edge, border, coast

cough (Eng.): **öksür**, **öksürük** / **KOS**, **KAX** (Native American) <> öksür

counter (Eng.): '**Kadra**' (Uyghur): karşı (Radloff) / **Ters**: contra

crack (Eng.): **kırık**, **çatlak**

cramp (Eng.), **krampf** (German): kramp, severe muscle contraction. Turkish '**kurul**' (Tel. Leb.), kurus (Sycthians) : cramp (Rasanen)

crash (Eng.): çarp, **ez**, **kır** … (hit, mash, break, cut) … '**Crash**, **crush**, **squash**, **mash**', ez-mek / crash < **kır**

crease (Eng.): **kırışık**, **kırık izi**. / *'**Grimo**' (It.), '**grime**' (Fr.), '**grimas**' (Fr.) < kırış, kırışık, yüz **kırıştırma** (İ. H. Danişmend)*

cross (Eng.); **crux**, **crucis**' (Latin); **kreuz** (German), **enkarsios** (Greek): **karşı**, **qarşi** (Orkhon) / **KirAs** (Altai, Tel. Schor. Scythian, , Koib. Kas.): '**kreuz**' / Karıs, karsi, kars, karcı, karçi, karşı: cross (Radloff) / Old Turkish 'ugra': cross / **cross** < **karşı**, uğra, ugra

crush (Eng.): **ez**, **ez**-mek, **kır**-mak (smash, break, break in piece). Sumerian: **gaz** (O. N. Tuna) < **ez**, German 'zerbrechen' / *Crush (Eng.) < ez-mek (Ü. Mutlu)*

crust (Eng.): kabuk, **kuru**. " … from Latin crusta 'rind, crust, shell, bark,' from PIE ***krus-to**- 'that which has been hardened,' from root *kreus- 'to begin to freeze, form a crust' (source also of Sanskrit krud- 'make hard, thicken" (OED) '**Kuru**, **kuru**-mak' / Crust: Uralic *ćarʌ '(hardened) film' ~ Dravidian *carʌ 'rough' ~ Altaic ***čar(ʌ)** 'hardened crust'" (Bomhard) / "PIE": **sker** > **crust** < **kuru** (dry, dried, hard) > **hartı** (hard) > katığ, katı (hard) > sert (Persian - Turkish) (hard)

cryo (Eng.), **kryos** (Greek): freese, very cold. **Kriyotherapy**: freezing therapy / Turkish **kır**, **kırağı**, **kar** (white, frost, snow); **qar**: kar, snow (Orkhon)

culture (Eng.): this notion has **agricultural** root. " … **cultura** '**cultivation**'. Cultura: mid-15c., 'the tilling of land, act of preparing the earth for crops,' from Latin cultura 'a cultivating, agriculture … " (OED). **Till**: plough; **dilim**-leme (cut,

slice). “PIE root”: '**kwel**'. It means to move, to lift and turn, to stay. Old Turkish ‘**kaldır**’: lift, heave (tearing apart the ground); **kal**: stay / But there is another information. ***Culture****: kültür- (v.) / Türkic kültür-, költür- (v.) “bind, fetter” (EDT 717, OTD 326 “to harness”). (Kisamov)* Türkic ‘**köl**’ root means **collect**

cure (Eng.): dry, dry food. **Kurut**: to dry, bake / ***Cure*** *(food, v.):* ***kuri:-*** *(v.) (to make brine, incense, canning, to smoke) (Kisamov)*

cure (Eng.): Old Turkish '**kür**' (çare), remedy (M. Ergin) / According to “Oxford Dictionary” there is the '**care**' in its root. Çare (Turkish Arabic): remedy, problem solving. Sanskrit '**kriya**': cure / **Kür**, çare, küre, kurut … (remedy, curettage, drying)

curettage (Eng.): **küre**, **küre**-mek (Old Turkish to shovel, curettage). **Kürek**: shovel, spade. Which language here is the main root? Another version of ‘**küre**’ is ‘**kazı**’: erase, scrape

curve, **curle**, **curvature; curva, crispum** (Eng. Latin); **krumm** (German): **kıvır**-mak, **kıvrık**, **kıvrımlı**; **kıvrım**, Old Turkish ‘**çerme**, **çemremek**’ (çevir) / *Kıvırmak: tordre*, ***crisper*** *(Fr.)*, ***krumm*** *(German)*, ***cuar*** *(Gal.) (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Kurva** (It.), karga (Turkish), **arba** (Latin) hieroglyph connection (O. Süleymanov) / **Curvature** (medical anatomical term, about stomach) < **kıvrım**

cut (Eng.): **kes**. Arabic '**kat**': cut. Also in some Old Eurasian Turkic dialects '**kat**' means cut. "Cut: 'Late 13c., possibly Scandinavian, from North Germanic *kut- (source also of Swedish dialectal kuta 'to cut,' kuta 'knife,' Old Norse kuti 'knife')" (OED). Turkish '**ki**' root produces words about ‘cut' (Radloff). It is one of the most widespread common roots in all languages. / “ … alteration of Late Latin **cassare** … PIE root ***kes**- 'to cut'" What is that? Old Turkish 'kes' … ***kes** <

kes / Sanskrit **chedana**, **chedya**, **cuti**, **kas**, **kes** etc. **Kasthataks** (tahta kesme – wood cutting) / **Cut: okutoru, xerxi** (Laz.); **skanto**, **skentr**, **skiyo** -sek- (Celtic) / **Treghi**, **torri** (Celtic): cut (**tar** – break, break in piece, destroy) / **kasapu** (Akkad.): break off a piece, to chip, to trim (wood) / **kuers**, **kurs**, **kuer**, **kur**, **kuērzi**, **karsiie**, **karsesr**, **karsat**, **kars**, **kuar**, **kur** (Hittite): cut, cut off, to cut, cut up, to split up… Kes: cut, kır: break, yar: split up, kat (Altaic): cut / **K'OOTS (N. American)**: break, fold; **XAASH**: **kes**, cut; **KATS**: sharp; **KUTS**: cut (N. American) / **caesa**, **secare** (Latin) > **section**, **cessation** (Eng.) - **kesek** (turf, clod) – **kesik** (cut) / Sumerian **haş** (Polat Kaya), **kid** (Sumerian) < **kıd** (kat) (O. N. Tuna): cut into pieces

cutis, **cutaneous** (Latin – Eng.): skin, about skin. "PIE root": "**(S)keu**": **saklı**, **saklamak** (hide, cover) / Cutis < **kat** (coat) > coat

cuvette (Fr.): bathtube, **kova**, **kovga** (Old Turkish – Mong.) (Nişanyan) (bucket, water vessel), **aquarius** / Büvet: barrage, bank / **kova** > **cuvette** (küvet)

dactly (Eng.): finger. It is related to Turkish '**değ**, **dokun**' (**touch**, **tact**) > **digitus** (Latin)

de- (Latin, English): negative prefix. In Turkish similar. Turkish '**değil**': not, no. Çevir, çe-vir: turn … devir, **de**-vir: overturn

dead, **death** (Eng.), **töten** (German): In Old Eurasian Turkish dialects, dead, death: **ütir**, **üdür**, **ödür** (Radloff)

deaf, **dump** (Eng.): *Turkish **deme** > deaf; **dumb** > **taub**, **dumm**, **stumm** (German) > thyma (Fin.) > tüp (Bulgarian Slav.) > tuli (Indonesia.) > dülii (Mong.) (A. Atabek)*

deik: “PIE root”, "to show," also "pronounce solemnly," "also in derivatives referring to the directing of words or objects". Turkish ‘**de, de-**mek’: to say, to **tell**, to talk, to declare, to order… Some of English words that are claimed to originate from this root: **addicted**; avenge; benedict; **condition**; contradict; dedicate; dictate; diction; dictionary; dictum; **digit**; **disk**; index; **indicate**; interdict; judge; paradigm; policy; preach; predicament; predicate; predict; prejudice; revenge; teach; **toe**; token; verdict… diction, dictum > **de**-mek. **Toe**: Turkish ‘**toynak**’ (animal nail) / **De** > **the**, **de** orada (there they are) > **deik**

dek: “PIE root”. Although it is claimed in the OED source to mean “accepting, taking”, the examples of words given are mostly about 'to stand up' or 'to stand upright'. Here they are: **condign**; dainty; **decent**; **decor**; **decorate**; deign; **dignify**; **dignity**; diplodocus; **discipline**; disdain; docent; docile; **doctor**; **doctrine**; document; **dogma**; dogmatic; heterodox; orthodox; paradox… / **Dik**: upright; **dik**-mek: erect, perk, raise; **dik** durmak: stand upright; **dikilmek**: stand.

delh: “PIE root” pain, ache. **Dolor**, **dolores** (Latin): from “cutting, chopping”. **'Del**, **del**-mek': drill, bore, pierce; '**dala**, **dala**-mak': bite, hurt, ache

delirium, **delusion** (Eng.); **deliratio**, **delirus**, **deliramentum** (Latin): Its origin is shown as "**de**-**liris**": going astray. Turkish '**deli**' goes directly into the situation as insane, without adding a prefix or anything. Western sources attach later prefixes and roots to some Western words with Turkish roots. / **Deli** (mad, crazy) / Delü-delülik (Dede Korkut, 1300) / *Delirium* > *delirmek (M. C. Pasha)* / **Telir**, **telirt**, telilis, telimze (Kar. Tel. Schor. Altai): stupidity, nonsense (Radloff) (in the purest Eurasian Turkish dialects these words used hundreds of years ago. The Oghuz people had them in the 1300s. How could they learn those sophisticated English and Latin terms?)

demos (Greek): common people. About democracy, **epidemic, pandemic** … ***Teba*** *> demos (t > d, b > m) (A. Atabek)* / **Teba** (Turkish > Arabic): people under an authority … is it Arabic origin? No ! The root is Old Turkish '**tab**, **tap**': (Old Turkish – Uyghur, before 900 a.c. – Nişanyan) deify, worship … / Old Turkish '**tümen**': ten thousand, very crowded group

dense (Eng.): yoğun, **sık**, **sıkı**, koyu. *Tıng > dense (-ng > -s rule A. Atabek)*

dent, **dental**, **dentist**, **dens** (Latin – Eng.): **Diş, tiş, tufa** " … from PIE ***dent-** **'tooth'**, Greek **odontos**, Latin dens, Lithuanian dantis, Old Irish det, Welsh dent… " (OED) / Tiş-diş > **dent** (Fr.): tooth (İng.) (B. Keresteciyan), Diş: Tooth (İng.) > Dent (Fr.) (İ. H. Danişmend)

depot (Eng.): Its root may be related to Turkish '**topla**-ma, **toplu**' (collect, all together)

depression (Eng.): De-press… Press - **bas**, **baskı** (press, push, step on)

dermatology (Eng.), **derma** (Latin - Greek): Old Turkish **deri** (skin) (DLT) / ***Derma*** *(Greek.): deri (O. Süleymanov).* ***Dera*** *(Greek) < deri (Ü. Mutlu)*

deru, **dreu**: "PIE root", "Proto-Indo-European root meaning "be firm, solid, steadfast," with specialized senses "wood," "tree" and derivatives referring to objects made of wood (OED). It forms all or part of: betroth; Dante; **dendrite**; **dendro**-; dour; **Druid**; **dura mater**; **durable**; durance; **duration**; **during; durum**; **endure**; indurate; obdurate; perdurable; shelter; **tar** "viscous liquid;" tray; **tree**; trim; troth; trough; trow; truce; true; trust; truth; tryst… / **Tree** < **terek**; **durabilir** > durable; **dur**: stand, stay, remain; **tar** < **tortu**; **tura** (mast, structure)… / Sanskrit '**dhura**': pole, beam. **Dru**, **druma**, **taru** (Sanskrit): **tree**,

terek, **direk** / **Dura mater** < dur – (m)ata (mother, father) / **dendrid** < tıng (dense) / **TUR** (Maya, N. American) = **dur** (stand, stay, remain) (Kerimullin)

dextra (Eng.); **dikaioma**, **dexia**, **dikio** (Greek): right … Turkish '**dik**', '**doğru**' (upright, straight, correct)

dheigw: "PIE root", "to stick, fix" (OED). Samples: affix; crucifix; crucify; dig; dike; ditch; **fibula**; fiche; fichu; **fix**; fixate; fixation; fixity; fixture; infibulate; infibulation; microfiche; prefix; suffix; transfix… / **Dik, dik**-mek: stitch, sew, erect, plant…

dheu: "PIE root", **dust**, vapor, smoke. Samples: enthymeme; fewmet; **fume**; fumigation; funk; perfume; sfumato; **typhoid**; typhoon; **typhus**… / **Dheu**: toz; **fume**: duman, bu, buhar; **dust** < **toz** (dust), **dheu** > **duman** (smoke) / **Tusta**, **dhu** (Sanskrit.) > **dust** <> toz, toz-uğ > **tozi** (Laz.) > **doust**, **duşta** (Celtic)

dhwer: "PIE root", **door**, doorway. Samples: afforest; deforest; door; foreclose; foreign; **forensic**; forest; forfeit; forum; **thyroid**… / '**Tura**, **turuy**' (Old Turkish): home, firm structure, tower, door. **Orman** > **forest**. **Dhwer** <> duvar (wall), 'diuar' Codex Cumanicus - 1303 / '**Dur**, **dvar**, **dvari**' (Sanskrit): door / **Triko** (Celtic) <> tura (house)

dis- (Eng. - Latin): Negative prefix. '**Değil**': no, not. **Dış**: out / "***Tas*** *etmek: exterminate.* ***Tük****: no, nope". '****Tüket****': consume. (A. Atabek)* / **Düş**: minus, subtract / '**dis**' sometimes means 'without'. Turkish '**siz**-**sız**' is the equivalent of the '**less**' (Sevim-**siz**). Also it looks like '**dis**'.

disection (Eng.): **kesi**, **kesik** (sec)

do: “PIE root” “***dō-**, Proto-Indo-European root meaning ‘to **give**.’” Some examples: **add**; anecdote; **antidote**; betray; condone; dacha; data; date "time;" dative; die (n.); **donation**; **donor**; Dorian; Dorothy; **dose**; dower; dowry; edition; endow; Isidore; **mandate**; Pandora; pardon; render; rent; samizdat; surrender; Theodore; Theodosia; tradition; traitor; vend… (OED) / Old Turkish ‘**öde**, **öte**’, Turkish Arabic ‘ita’: pay, borrow, give, give money … / Donation < donat, donor >< dünür, add < **kat** … See these items

dolorous (Eng.); **dolor**, **dolores** (Latin): pain … “ … perhaps from PIE root ***delh**- "to chop" (OED) / **Del**: drill, pierce; '**dala**': bite, hurt

donor (Eng.): "Middle English: from Old French doneur, from Latin **donator**, from donare 'give'." (Oxford D.). **Tonandır**: donate, supply, grant (Radloff). '**Don**': clothes, **donat**-mak: clothe, equip / **Turkish dünür**: parent who give bride or groom

dorm, **dormant** (Eng.); **dormio**, **dorma** (Latin): sleep. Old Turkish '**udı-udı**-mak'. Sanskrit: '**utkuda**, **uttana**, **utphulla**' (sleep). / **Udi**: sleep (Orkhon) / *Sumerian **udi, ugu** (M. İ. Çığ) > uyumak – **udu**-mak > **dormir** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Odu**, **odvu** (Laz.) / **Cysgu** (Celtic) < **uyku**

dorsal (Eng.): back; **dorsel** (Eng.): backpack; **dorsum** (Latin): back, back of animal. Turkish '**terki**': back of the saddle, back of the horse. / **Druim**, **droim** (Celtic): back, **terki** / dorsal: arka (back)

drain, **drainage** (Eng.): Turkish '**dere**': stream, creek / *Drain, drenage: durun, duruna (Ü. Mutlu)* / According to M. Ergin ‘dere’ is Turkish, not Persian. At least Middle Turkish, according to written records.

drive (Eng.): as motivation, energy .. dürtü. Old Turkish '**tiri**, **diri**, dirim': live, life power / Sumerian '**dirig**': energetic

drug (Eng.): *Altaic 'tiryak' (medicine) (A. Atabek)*

dual (Eng.): iki, ikili, two … **Tüng**, **tüngai** (Tel.): double (Radloff) / Old Turkish '**düve**': two years old cow (DLT). Tana, dana: young cow (?)

dura mater (Latin): as a medical, anatomical term, **dura** < **dur**, **durabilir** (stable, strong, firm) > **durable** (about tahta -wood, tura – beam etc.). see "PIE root": "**Deru**" / **Mater**: mother (the root is Turkish '**meme**' – breast)

echo (Eng. - Latin): **yankı**, **akis** (Turkish Arabic). Main root is Old Turkish '**ku**': sound, voice (Atatürk) / 'Kulak': ear; **yanku**, yankı: echo (Old Turkish) / ***Ows***, ***xows***, ***hevs****: ear (PIE root);* ***ke-e-a-w*** *(Uralic) (Starostin, Kassian, Zhivlov)*

ectopic (Latin): Ec-topic. Turkish **ek**: additional, extra; **topic**, **topos**, **terra** < **torpak**, **toprak**, **yer**

el, ell (Eng.): hand, **el**. Old English **el**, **ell**: hand, arm. **Elbow**: (olecranon) el büklümü, el boğumu. Old Turkish '**el**': hand, arm / ***El*** *> ala (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan).* ***El*** *>* ***ulna*** *(Latin) (İ. H. Danişmend)* / **İlşu** (Akkad.): hand, **el**

elbow (Eng.): **elbüklümü**, **elboğumu**. "PIE root": '**el**' > **el**

elixir (Eng.): drug, **iksir** (Turkish – Arabic -?-)

ell: Elbow, **el** (O. Karatay) / **Ellenbogen** (German): **elbüklümü** (Radloff)

emerge, **emergency** (Eng.): " … from Latin **emergere** 'bring forth, bring to light,' " (OED). Old Turkish '**ımırgı**': fresh. In Türkiye local saying 'ımırgı': fresh (for fruits and vegetables). Turkish '**ımır**' also means "dimness between light and

dark, shadow, moving shadow, light and dark movements" / ***Umbra*** *(Latin) >* ***ombre*** *(Fr.): shadow, image, phantasm, spectrum (İ. H. Danişmend)*

endo (**-endo**) (Eng. - Latin): suffix. These make the 'gerund' form, like the English '**-ing**'. We think that it is the same as the **(e)nd(e)** suffix, which is still used in Anatolia but has been forgotten in Istanbul Turkish. Examples: Yapanda, ed-**ende**, gelende, gid-**ende**... (ing – endo) (A. Y. Aksoy) / Also in current regular Turkish "yaptı-ğ**ın-da**, yaptığ**ında**": when you do … **ın** (time) > **when**

energy (Eng.), **energeia** (Greek): '**en**' suffix is same with '**in**', so in Turkish '**in**': in (see "**in**" item). '**Ergy**' < '**ergo**' (work, power) < **erk** (Old Turkish, power, power of act, authority) / ***Erg*** *(Eng.): unit of energy: '****erig****' (Turkish): powerful, vivid /* '**Dirig**' (Sumer.): energetic, **diri** (live)

ent (-ent), **-ant**, **-end**, **-and** (Fr.): verb suffixes turn the verb into a noun. When they appear in the clause, we translate it as 'by doing or what it done', but in almost the same sense as 'yap**an**: doer, ed-**en**'. '**Endo**-**ando**' is the same in Spanish and Italian. Example: parle: to speak, parl**ant**: by speaking. But when the verb suffix here completes the person, the speaker, it means 'person who speaking'. Let's give another example. Alphabet parlant: talking alphabet (konuş**an** alfabe). The '**t**' at the end is not read, it is read as 'parlan'. (İlknur Arslanoğlu)

enter (Eng.), **anfang** (German): '**engiz**', '**endir**' (Kirghiz): eintreten lassen, enter, take into (Radloff)

enty (-enty), **-inty** (Eng.); **-entum** (Latin): suffix that makes noun from verb. In Turkish 'ak-**ıntı**, sık**ıntı**' … same

epidemic: Epi-demos (?) / ***teba*** *> demos (t > d, b > m sound changing law) (A. Atabek)* / **hep** > **epi** / **Tumu** (Altaic. – Radloff): fever, epidemic / **Teba** (Turkish – Arabic): people under an authority … is it Arabic origin? No ! The root is Old Turkish '**tab**, **tap**': (Old Turkish – Uyghur, before 900 a.c. – Nişanyan) deify, worship …

eradicate (Eng.): e-radix. ***Örk*** *> root, radix (last sound -k > -t, -d rule – A. Atabek)* / See "**Erase**" item

erg (Eng.): energy unit. Old Turkish '**erk**, **erke**': power, power of work - act

ergo (Eng.) work, **erke**. "PIE root": '**wreg**' (to work). Erk, erke: power, power of work - act

Eros (Eng. - Greek): mythological cupid. **Erotic**: sexy / **er**, **erkek**, **erlik**: man, hero, husband, soldier, private, manhood / **erk** (Old Turkish – Mongol.): power, wish, will / **irik**: wish, will; **irade:** will / **irik** > irade > **istek** > **eros** (A. Atabek) (irik, irade, istek are Turkish and have been transformed into 'Eros' according to the laws of sound change) / **er** > **hero** / **er** > **er**, **herr** (German) / **eri**, **errieta** (Celtic - Basque): fight, battle (Nyland); **err** (Celtic – Basque): warrior (Nyland) / **ere**, **eri**, **eren**: (Sumer.): servant, soldier, private, worker / **eresu** (Akkad.): aim, goal, will / **erk** > **erg**, **ergo** / **Erlik** khan: God of **evil** in Turkish mythology - The influence of the old matriarchal Turkish culture / **eren**: men, saint

erytra (Greek): red colour. Old Turkish '**irenk** (colour > erythra (A. Atabek) (word ending –nk > -s sound change law)

es: "PIE root", **is**, **es** (Latin), "to be". Some examples: absence; absent; **am**; entity; **essence; essential**; **eugenics**; **euphoria; euthanasia**; interest; is; onto-; present; proud; quintessence; represent; sin; sooth; swastika; yes... / '**Uş**, **üş**, **iş**,

işte’: there, there they are (demonstrative adjective). **Ös, ösüm, öz, özel**: **essence**, self, I am, special, private…

esthesia (Latin - Eng.): **sez**, **sezi**

ether (Eng.): **esir**. 'Esir' is said to have Arabic root. But Turkish **es**: wind, draught and also essence, spirit

ethic (Eng.): it is said to come from Greek '**ethos**' (way, custom, habit). The real root is Turkish ‘**ed**, **et**, et-mek): do, act, Latin '**edo**'. **Et**: do, act (Orkhon) / Old *Turkish 'etig': work, act, movement, behave (D. Aksan);* ***Ethikos*** *– etik < '**et**-mek' (N. Sümer)* / **Etig** (edig), (act, action, correction, rectification, performances, events; method of construction, ornament) (Clauson)

eu- , **eugo** (Latin, Greek - Eng.): **iyi** (good, decent, well) / **eu-genics**, **eu-phoria** … / **Ädgü**: **iyi**, good (Orkhon) / *Eu (Latin) < iyi (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Eu** < **iyi**

eugenics, **eugeny** (Eng.); Greek '**eu**': **iyi can**. Eu-geny… see “**Gen**” item

euphory (Eng.): feeling very good. “PIE root”: “**bher**” (ver, ber, fır, fark) / **Eu** < iyi

evolution (Eng.), **evolvere** (Latin): Evrim. **Eüril**, **awril** (Tara. Küar.): **evolve** (Radloff) / Evril: evolve

ex- (Eng. – Latin): Prefix. Turkish ‘**çık**, **çıkış**, **eksilmiş**, **eski**’ (exit, lack, minus, negative, old, ex etc.) / **Ek**: extra / **Eski**: **ex**

excit, **excitation**, **exitation** (Eng.): **öke**, **öktet** (anger) (Radloff.) **Eksilen**, **eksilendir**, **öjet**: to annoy, to provoke (Radloff)

extra (Eng. - Latin), **ecto** (Greek): **Ek** (extra) / **Yuk** (Altai. Tel. Kom.): fix, stick (Radloff)

eye (Eng.), **auge** (German): **Göz**. Sumerian '**igi**' (M. İ. Çığ) / Eye means “eye hollow, hole” as well. **Eye** < **oyuk** (hollow) / **ouge** (German) > **oyuk** / Sanskrit '**aksa**', '**go**' > göz / **Okw** “PIE root”: see, look < **oku** (read, see) / **NAEGGE**, **GGEZ**, **GGAETS**, **GATS** (Native American) <> **göz** / In Old Western language ‘eye’: **igi**, **ege**, **augon**, **age**, **auga**, **öga**, **oghe**, **oie**, **oog**, **ouga**... Arabic ‘**ayn**’ ... Turkish ‘**göz**’ (auge), ‘**gör**’: see, look

face, **fassade** (Eng. - Latin), **os** (Latin), **viso** (It.): **yüz** / **Face** (Fr.) > **os** (Latin): **yüz** (B. Keresteciyan). Ağız > os (Latin) (İ. H. Danişmend), (Ü. Mutlu) / Sanskrit **as**, **asya**: **yüz**

feature (Eng.): Old Turkish ‘**bet**’ (face)

feces (Eng.): shit / Old Turkish ‘**pis**’: dirty; ‘posa’: pulp; **pas**: dirty; **bok**: feces / **Pis**, **pas**, bok > **feces**

feel (Eng.): ***bil***, *bilin (Kisamov)* / Old Turkish ‘**bil**’: know, perceive, feel (Orkhon)

ferrum (Eng - Latin): demir, temir, '**ergene**' / *‘Ergene’ > '**Ergenekon**' (legendery home land of Turks (Ü. Mutlu)* / eri, '**ergi-mek**' (melt) is most likely about ‘ergene’ (iron). **Iron** (Eng.) < 'ergene'

fertile (Eng.): **verimli**, **bereketli**. Turkish '**ver-ber**' root (give, yield). See “PIE root” “**Bher**”

finger (Eng.): parmak. “PIE root” ‘**penkwe**’ (**beş** – five), Turkish pençe (paw) / Old Turkish erngek: finger (Nişanyan) (?)

first (Eng.), **primum** (Latin), **prota** (Greek): **bir**, **birinci** (one, first) / ***Bir*** *– pro – primus – primo - premier relation (İ. H. Danişmend)* / Sanskrit: **pranc**, **purat**, **prat** / **Kentu**, **kintu** (Celtic) <> önde: first

fissure (Latin - Eng.): **çizik**, **iz** (scar, scratch, dint, track, mark)

fiton (Greek): plant; **bitki** (herb, plant); **fide**, **fidan** (sprout) / **bitki** > **fiton**

five (Eng.), **penta** (Latin): **beş** (Orkhon). Alleged "PIE root" '**penkwe**': pençe (paw) / **Khamesh** (Hebrew): beş. Kha-**mesh** <> beş > **penta** > penç (Persian) / **PİŞKA** (N. American): **beş**

fix (Eng.): **ek**, **ekle**-me, **pekiştir**-me. Claimed "PIE root": '**dheigw**' < **dik**, dikme / See "**Dheigw**" item

flex, **flexible** (Eng.): probably is related to Turkish '**bilek**' (wrist) and, '**bel**' (waist)

follicle (Eng.): "PIE root" "**Bhel**". See "**Bhel**". Türkic '**bol**, **bolçok**, **boltay**' (ball, swelling, tuber)

foot (Eng.); **fuss** (German); '**pes**, **ped**' (Latin); **podi** (Greek – foot, leg): Turkish **put**, **but** (Altai. , Tel. Scythian, Schor…), ayak, **adak**, foot, leg (Radloff) / *Foot < but (B. Keresteciyan)* / Sanskrit **ayatha**, **padu**, **pad** / **Pad**, **pda**, **pata-i**, **pada-i** (Hittite - Luvian): foot, leg (Copeland, O. Sertkaya) / Proto-Nostratic root: "**Bud-a** ***bud-a** 'lowest part or region (of anything)' " (e.g. buttocks) (Bomhard) / German '**fuss**': Turkish '**bas**' (step) / Native American foot: **WOOK**, **KE**, **KAE**, **OOK** >< **ayak** (foot) / Müse (Yakut) > **fuss** (foot) (A. Atabek)

foramen (Latin): oyuk / **hole** < oyuk > **bore** < **boru**, **bura**, **burgu** (pipe, bore, drill, bract) / 'Foramen' and 'bore' have common root "**Bhorh**" (bore, drill) / see "PIE root" "**Bhorh**"

fortis, fortius (Latin): **Berk, berkitme**. **Berk** > **fortis** (word ending -k > - t rule. A. Atabek)

four (Eng.): **Dört**. Latin '**quattuor**', Greek '**tetra**', Sanskrit '**ardh**' > four > **dört**

freeze, froze: **Buz** (ice) > **freeze** > **froze**

front (Eng.): related to Turkish '**bir**, **birinci**' (one, first); '**burun**' (nose, protrude). **Prian** (Hittite): in front / ***Burung*** *> proto, front: birinci (-ng > -t) (A. Atabek)*

frontal (Latin – Eng.): like in "**Front**" item. '**Burun**', **bir**, **birinci**, **fırlak** (in front, protrude)

fytra (Greek): seed / It may be related to Old Turkish '**bit**', '**bitki**' (emerge, herb, plant, plant grow)

galag "PIE root": milk, süt. **Galag** <> gelik (corral, sheep pen) (coming, income) (?)

gash (Eng.): injury, yara, **kesik** (injury, cut)

gel: "PIE root", cold, freezee. It's about '**gelate**, **gelato** (It.), **gelatin** …'. Chuvash **xaltara**: cold, '**hıl**': winter / See "**Cold**" item

gembh: "PIE root", "**tooth**, **nail**." (OED) A hidden but solid root relationship with Turkish. But the intelligence that cannot see the obvious similarities will never be able to see it. It is claimed to derive from this root: **comb**; gem; oakum; messy. It can also be connected with Turkish '**gem**': bit, bridle. Turkish

‘**kemir**’ (**gnaw**), ‘**kemik**’ (bone) show same root partnership. ‘Comb’ is related to the tooth, the appearance of the teeth and gnawing. They say so. / **gembh** < **kemik**, **kemir**, **gem**

gena (Latin): **chin**, **çene**. ‘**Çiğne**’: chew. Both of them real Turkish (Kipchak, Cagatay, at least since 1300 recorded). / ***Yanak*** *(cheek) >* ***gena*** *(Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)*

gender, **genital** etc. (Eng.): “PIE root” **gene**: They are about the ‘**cins**’ (**genus**, gender) which is said to be Turkish of Arabic origin and the ‘**can**’ (life) which is said to be Turkish of Persian origin. But both of them are most probably real Turkish. *“There are ‘**yan**’ and ‘**tin**’ synonymous with ‘**can**’ in Turkish. There is only ‘**can**’ in Persian. So these are all Turkish.” (A. Atabek)* / **kenc**, **genç**: baby, young

gene (Eng.): gen, gene < **can** (life, soul, vitality) / See "**Gene**, **gen**" “PIE root” item

gene, **gen**: “PIE root”, Turkish ‘**can**’: life, soul, vitality … "give birth, beget". Antigone; autogenous; **benign**; cognate; **congenital**; connate; cosmogony; **degenerate**; engender; **engine**; epigone; **eugenics**; -**gen**; **gendarme**; **gender**; **gene**; genealogy; **general**; **generate**; generation; generic; generous; **genesis**; **genital;** genitive; **genius**; genocide; genotype; **gentile**; gentle; **genuine**; genus; **germ**; germinal; germinate; germination; **gonad**; **gonorrhea**; heterogeneous; homogeneous; homogenize; **indigenous**; ingenious; innate; jaunty; **kermes**; **kin**; kindergarten; **king**; kind; **malign**; naive; **natal**; Natalie; **nation**; native; **nature**; neonate; **Noel**; phylogeny; **pregnant**; progenitor; progeny; puny; **renaissance**; theogony; wunderkind… *‘**Can**’ (It is said to be of Persian origin, but really Turkish): life, soul, vitality.* ***Yan***, ***tin***, ***can*** *(Turkish trilogy – Adnan Atabek) /*

Cin (Turkish Arabic): elf, gin, genie; **cin** > **gin**, **genie** / **Kin** (relative) < **kin** … may be related to this root / Altaic '**cin**': person (Mehmet Bayrakdar)

genu (Latin), **knee** (Eng.), **gony** (Greek): *yincür (Kisamov)* / **İncik**: knee, ankle, and the part between these two

geriatrics (Eng.): Old and New Turkish '**karı**', '**kart**': old. '**Geri**, **gerikos**, **gerontikos**' (Greek): old / **Karūli**, **karūili** (Hittite): old, kart, karı

germ (Eng.): **üren**, **ürindi** (Tel. Schor. Scythian, Koib. Ktsch. Küar. Kas): seed, germ (Radloff). ***Ügür****: seed (Kisamov)*

ghes: "PIE root", "hand" (?) (OED). The examples given are simply Turkish '**kes**' (cut): **chiro-**; chiropodist; **chirurgeon**; **surgeon; surgery; surgical**… "It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Greek **kheir**, Hittite **keshshar**" / There are still inconsistencies in this statement, but... **kheir** > **karı** (arm, hand) (Old Turkish)

gheu: "PIE root", to pour. Alleged samples of it: **alchemy**; chyle; chyme; confound; **confuse**; diffuse; diffusion; effusion; effusive; font; found "to cast metal;" foundry; funnel; fuse; fusion; futile; futility; geyser; gush; **gust**; **gut**; infuse; **parenchyma**; **perfuse**; perfusion; profuse; refund; refuse; suffusion; **transfuse**; transfusion… / Old Turkish '**ko**, **koy**': put, also .. filling liquid into a container … (Osman Karatay) (The Genesis of the Turks)

globe, **global** (Eng. – Latin): **top**, **toparlak** (ball, round shape) / Top > **lob** (T > L sound change rule)

glomus, **globus**, **glomerul** (Eng. - Latin): lump, glob, **yumru**, **yumak**, **top**, **topak** ... Yum, yumgı, yumurta, yumgak (DLT). '**Tum**, **tom**', 'cum', 'top, topak': all them describe round shape

glue, **jelly** (Eng.): **Yelim**, *'glue, paste'; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. Civ.* ***yilim*** *H II 32, 13: Xak. xı* ***yelim*** *'glue' (al-ğira) with which (arrow) feathers and other things are stuck (yulfaq); and 'fish glue' is called* ***yaru***: ***yellm*** *Kaš. III 20; … Ottoman xıv ff.* ***yelim*** *'glue' … (Clauson – Kisamov)* / See also "**Glass**" item

gluttio (Latin): **yut**, **yut**-mak, swallow

gno: "PIE root", "to know." Old Turkish '**ognan**, **ögren**', New Turkish '**öğren**': to learn; '**kanı**, **kan-ma**': belive, opinion, think; '**kön**, **könül**, **kögnül**': wish, perceive / Old Turkish '**angla**', Turkish vernecular '**ağna**': understand, learn, know / Words that are claimed to derive from this root are: acknowledge; acquaint; agnostic; **can** "have power to, be able;" **cognition**; cognizance; **could**; **cunning**; **diagnosis**; ennoble; gnome; gnomic; **gnosis**; Gnostic; ignorant; ignore; incognito; **ken** "cognizance, intellectual view;" kenning; **know**; knowledge; **narrate**; narration; **nobility**; noble; **notice**; notify; **notion**; notorious; **prognosis**; quaint; **recognize**; Zend… Some Turkish examples: '**Ken**' (English): '**kanı**' (Turkish); '**can**' < Turkish suffix '**ken**' means "able to, making" (et-ken); '**öğren**': know it / Laz. **oçkinu**, Celtic **gna** <> **guni** (Altaic) / see "**Know**" item

goitre, **goiter** (Eng.): from Latin, French '**guttorionem**', '**goitron**' (throat, gullet) < Turkish '**yut**': eat, swallow; '**yutak**': pharinx; '**gıdı**': under the chin, gill

gorge (Eng.): **gırtlak**, throat, larynx. / Avestan '**garo**' < **gırtlak**

group (Eng.): *Old Turkish '***ogur***': tribe, clan, lineage (Ü. Mutlu)* (?) / It's said to be related to '**crop**' (?) (OED) See "**Crop**" item. Turkish '**körpe**': harvest, crop, yield, gathering …

grow (Eng.): Turkish '**gür**-leşme', '**göverme**'. Turkish **aGru** (Uyghur): above, high, up (Radloff). It is said to be related "become green" (OED). Greening of plants: '**göver**'.

growth (Eng.): **gürleş**-me, **göver**-me (strengthening, growth, density, thickening, revival, greening for living things)

guide (Eng.): Old Turkish '**Güt**-mek' (to herd, drive); '**güdici**' (shepherd, guard) / *Yedmek (gütmek)* > ***guider*** *(Fr.)*, ***guidare*** *(It.) (B. Keresteciyan)* / Güt > **guide** > **govern** (Eng.) – Latin '**gubernare**' / '**Guido**' (It.): leader. Guide: **Go**, **gomanta**, **gana**, **gavya**, **gomandala**, **godhana**, **goduh** (Sanskrit). **Gomanta** <> kumanda (command)

gut (Eng.): bağırsak. **Gut** < köt > **göt** (Kisamov). **Guda** (Sanskrit) / **Göt**: ass, anus

guttur (Latin): gluttony, pharynx, geniz. Turkish '**yut**': swallow, '**yutak**': pharynx

gwei: "PIE root", the root of **vita** (Latin), **vital. Bit**, **bit**-mek, **bitki** (sprout, plant, herb) … some examples from OED: abiogenesis; aerobic; amphibian; anaerobic; azotemia; **bio**-; biography; **biology**; bionics; biopsy; **biota**; biotic; convivial; epizoon; **microbe**; protozoic; **quick**; **quiver**; survive; symbiosis; viper; vita; **vital**; vitamin; **viva**; vivace; vivarium; **vivid**; whiskey; zodiac; Zoe; zoetrope; zoic; **zoo-**; zoology… / **Biwo**, **bevan**, **bywa**, **byw**, **bi**, **beo** (Celtic) > **bio**, **büyü**, **bit**, **bitki** (grow, sprout, planting) / ****ḫaju*** *'to live; life force': Hamito-Semitic *ḫjw 'to live'* ~ *Indo-European* ****heu̯***- *'life force'* ~ *Altaic* ****öjü***- *'alive, life'* (Bomhard) / **heiu** (**heil**) > hayat > **öjü** > **yaşa** (life) / **Vasati** (Sanskrit): **yaşa** / **Gwei** < **göver** (revival)

gwere: "PIE root", "heavy." Turkish '**agır-ağır**'. Some of words that are said to originate from this root: aggravate; aggravation; **aggrieve**; **bar** "unit of pressure;" bariatric; **barium**; barometer; **gross**; brute; grave; **gravid**; **gravity**;

gravity; **grief**; grieve; isobar… / The leading ‘a’ in Turkish has been dropped when passing to western languages: **ağır** > **gwere** > **grave**

gy, **gy-** (Eng.): suffix. For instance ‘lo**gy**, psychology, allergy, clergy’ … Turkish ‘**-cı**, **-ci**’ suffix is very similar. It denotes (doer, maker) like English ‘**-er**’ suffix (**kazıcı**, **kapıcı**); or make adjective (**etkileyici**). (İlknur Arslanoğlu)

gynecology (Eng.), **gyni** (Greek – woman): See “PIE root” “**Gwen**” < **kadın**, **hatun**, **han**, **hanım** (woman, lady, lady lord, quinn) / Avestan ‘**jain**’: woman, Old Turkish ‘**yenge**’: brother’s wife … / Altaic ‘**cin**’: person, Kurdish ‘**cin**’: woman (Mehmet Bayrakdar) / Greek ‘**gynaika**’: wife

hair (Eng.), **haar** (German): Turkish '**hav**': feather

hallusination (Eng.), **halo** (Eng.): **hayal**. Altaic '**kıyal**': image / **Ajal** (Kazakh): hayal (Rasanen) / **Hayal**: dream, imagination

heal, **health** (Eng.); **heilen**, **heil** (German): Old Turkish ‘**iyileşme**, **iyilik**’. Old root: '**heilen**' (eyileşme, iyileşme). **Healer**: **iyileştirici** / **İya** (Hittite): heal with a ritual / **Heal** < **iyileşme** > **iya** > **eu**, **eugo** (Latin); **ygeia**, **igeia** (Greek)

heart (Eng.), **herz** (German): **yürek**, **ürek**, **cörök**, **kalp**. **Cörök** > **cor** > **cardia** > **heart** <> **yürek** / **Kir** (Hittite) > **guri** (Laz.) > **kalona**, **kridyom**, **kalon**, **calon**, **cride**, **croi**, **kridyo** (kalp, cörök) (Celtic) > **hardi** (Sanskrit.) / ‘**Ur**’ (Sumer): ürek, yürek, **heart** (Polat Kaya) / *Heart: chäre (Chuvash) (Kisamov)*

herb: Arpa (Kisamov). Terra > torpak > arba > herba > tarım / Arpa: barley, grain; torpak: terra; arba: herb; tarım: agriculture

hernia (Eng. – Latin): **haru** (Etrusk) (abdomen, **karın**) / Altaic ***kʿarbi**- ‘abdomen, belly fat’. (Bomhard) / *Urra (Kisamov)* / Turkish ‘**ur**’: tumour

hexerei, **hexe** (German): Turkish **sihir**, **iksir**, **magic**. Saxu, sixir (Kas.): sihir; sixirlik (Tob.): cunning (Radloff) / **Sihir** (Turkish Arabic): magic, **iksir** (Turkish Arabic Greek): elixir, potion / Akkad. **saxiru**: magic, magician

Hippocrates: Legendary "**Lokman Doctor**" who mentioned in the Holy Book of the **Koran** was "**Ulu Kaman**" (Great Kaman) (Adnan Atabek). Turkic **Hippocrates**' '**krat**' should probably be Turkic '**kurut'**: herb. "**Bögü**, bokrat" mean physician. Apa-bokrat… The father of the famous physician İbni Sina (Avicenna) was Turk. The word "**Sina**" is also Turkish. Nini Sina: physician in Sumer, 'sunu': physician in Egypt. 'Shen': China's first physician. Sina: physician. **Apa**: great person. **Apa-Sina** > **Avicenna**. "**Atasagun**, ata-**sagun**" means father of medicine, physician (A. Atabek) / Sagun > **sagacious**, **sagacity** < **sak** (wisdom)

homo (Latin): same, Turkish '**hem**' (same, at the same time, both)

horn: Boynuz. "**Cornu, cornus**" (Latin) > boynuz > **horek** > **horn** / **akra, kra, nkra, arka** (Laz.) > **kornu, korn, corn, adarc, benn, adharc, benna** (Kelt.) > **boynuz, horek** / **Bakura** (Sanskrit.): boynuz > **benna** (Kelt.) / **Karāwar**, **kraun, kraur** (Hittite): horn, horek

hospital (Eng.): It is said to originate from the so called "PIE root" '**ghost-i**". Turkish '**gez**': wander, travel, visit; '**göster**': show, indicate, display … / See "**ghost-i**" item

humerus (Latin – Eng.): **omuz** (shoulder)

hurt (Eng.): " … from Old French hurter (verb), hurt (noun), perhaps ultimately of Germanic origin." (Oxford D.) / Yırt-mak, yar-mak, yara, bere (tear, injure, bruise) / '**Kert**' (Altai): hurt, injure (Radloff)

iatri, **iatric**, **iatro** (Greek - Latin - Eng.): **Ota**, **otacı**, **otacılık** … come from Turkish '**ot**' (herb) / **Pediatri**, **psychiatri**, **iatrogenic** etc. / "**Latsiah** (iatsiah ?) (Hittite): to cure, make right. Belarusian 'dlia liačennia'; Croatian 'liječiti', 'izliječiti'; Polish 'wyleczyć'; Irish 'leigheas'; Scots-Gaelic 'leigheas' etc." (Copeland) / **İXT** (Native American): shaman, medicine man, medicine / **utsuhri** (Hittite): grass, **ot** / **TL'OGH**, **TAE**, **AETS** (Native American) (**ot**, grass) / **iatro**: "Word-forming element, from Latinized form of Greek iatrikos "healing," from iatros "physician, healer" (related to iatreun "treat medically," and iasthai "heal, treat"); **of uncertain origin**, perhaps from iaomai "to cure," related to iaino "heat, warm, cheer," probably from a root meaning "enliven, animate." (OED) / It is an opinion that it can also be associated with "**iyiletme**" (heal, cure).

ic (**-ic**) (Eng.): Suffix. Examples: psychiatr**ic**, log**ic**, eccentr**ic**… Same in Turkish: '**-ik**, **-ık**' ... Şımar**ık**, çab**uk**, çev**ik**, kal**ık**, del**ik** etc.

ichor (Eng.), **ichor** (Latin): **çürü**, root: **çiru**, **curu** / **Harrant** (Hittite) (rotten, irin, yiring) / **çürü** > **ichor** / **harrant** <> **irin**, **yiring**

ictus (Latin), **souxe** (Greek): hit, vuruş. Old Turkish '**sok**' has same meaining. **Sok**, **sokkı**, **soktır**, **sogış**: hit, fight, war (Radloff)

idiot (Eng.): **oduk** (Uyghur); **udul** (Tel.) "blödsinnig, idiot" (Radloff) / ***oduk*** > *idiot (word ending -k > -t change rule - A. Atabek)*

ieros (Greek): sacred, holy / *uğur*, *kut. Arıg* > *ieros (-g > -s) (A. Atabek)* / uğur > **ieros** / **ogur**, **uğur**: fortune, luck, holy

iliac (Eng. - Latin): about hip, iliac bone … Leğen kemiği (**leğen** bone) / Turkish '**leğen**': basin, washtub / leğen > **iliac** / 'Leğen' is one of the thousands of real Turkish words known to us with Persian roots. There have been written

examples since Codex Cumanicus (1303). Moreover, as I discussed in the item "**lake**", it forms a conceptually holistic set in Turkish. **Öl**, **öla** (Uyghur, Ottoman, Schor. Soj. Scythian, Koib. Ktsch.): wetness, puddle, lake; **öllü** (Ottoman): lake; **ilay**, **lay**, **ilai**, **lai** (Kirghiz): dirty, blurry, muddy water; **köl** (in many dialects): göl, lake (Radloff) / öl, ilay, öla > leğen > iliac

ill, **illness** (Eng.): Turkish **illet**. İl (badness, sickness), ilenme (curse), ilaç (medicine, drug); no Arabic root, all of them real Turkish / " … from Old Norse **illr** 'evil, difficult', of **unknown origin**." (Oxford D.). / **İlin**: caught, getting sick; ilenme: curse (DLT). **İlin**: contamination, infection (Orkhon) / In local dialects in Türkiye thet say 'Boğazım **ildi**' (my throat get sick).

immune (Eng.): *"Turkish '**emin**, aman' means 'safe, healthy'. '**Eminç**': 'tranquillity' (Codex Cumanicus). Emniyet (safety), '**immunity**' derive from this root." (Adnan Atabek).* Norm Kisamov also shares the same opinion.

in (Eng.); **-in**, **-en** (suffix) (Eng. – Latin); **en** (Greek): iç, içeri, içinde. The known and used meaning of the Turkish word '**in**' today is 'to go down, to go in hollow' and also 'hollow, cave'. However, in the past, it also meant "inside" in Eurasian Turkish dialects. **İn**: to go down, flow, to sink, to get stuck, to collapse, to get inside, shrink; **engiz**: to break in (Radloff). Thus, our claim that the root of the Turkish word '**in**' is common with the English, Latin and IE '**in**' has been proven. **Endir** (Kirghiz): eintreten lassen, to take in (Radloff). **Inferior**, **interior**, **inferno**, **infra**... They all have '**in**' and '**iç**' in Turkish, and 'iç-**in**-de (in, inside). Old Turkish '**inan**' (trust, believe) and 'anla, angla' (understand) words may be related to 'in, inside'. (**İnanna** – Sumerian God) / Old Turkish 'in': cave, animal den / Proto-Türk 'in, ine': nesting, absorption (Kazım Mirşan) / **Yinç** (Old Turkish): shrink, thin out; **in**-mek: shrink, shrivel up / So… **İn** > **in**

incision (Eng.): **kesi** / **İncisum** (Latin): **kes**, içeri kes-mek (M. C. Paşa) / in - **cis** < kes / Old Turkish '**sı**' root: cut, break; '**sınık**': broken bone

injury (Eng.): **yara** (wound, injury)

inspection, **inspector** (Eng.): in-spect / For '**in**' < **in** see '**in**' item / **spect**, **s-pect** < **bak** (look) (word begining null "S" law – see "**Scab**" item) Spect: s-pect (initial null '**S**' **rule**, for transfers from Turkish to Western languages, see "**Scab**" item) … Pect < **bak** (look, see)

inter, **inter** (Eng. – Latin): in-ter / For '**in**' see "**in**" item / **ter**: yer, torpak, toprak

intra, **intra** (Eng. – Latin): in-tra / For '**in**' see "**in**" item / **tra** < **doğru** (through, to)

invasion (Eng.): in-vas-ion, Turkish '**bas**' (raid, foray)

invert, **avert** (Eng.): **ebir**, **evir** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Schor.): **çevir**, turn (Radloff). " **Version**: 'Latin **vertere**' to turn, turn back, be turned; convert, transform, translate; be changed' (from PIE root '**wer**')" (OED). "-**Vir**, **-vır**, **-vur**, **-bur**" Turkish root (or suffixes) denote turning and rotating steadily. Çevir, devir, evir, savur, kavur, kıvır, bur… yuvarla …

irrigate, **irrigation** (Eng.): Turkish '**ırmak**' (river); Turkish '**karık**', '**ark**' (water channel). **Karsu**, **kosara**, **karsi** (Sanskrit). Hitttite "**irrigate**": **ar(as)siie-a**, **ars-rs**, **arsanu**, **rsnu**: flow, **ırmak**. **Aras**: a river in Türkiye. (O. Sertkaya)

irritation, **irritate**, **irritability** (Eng.): **irkilme**; **ürkme**; **örkö**, **örköt** (Tel.) (startl, fright, excite, exited) (Radloff)

iso- (Eng.): prefix, equal... Old Turkish **eş**, **eşit** (match, equal), Greek '**isos**' < **eş**, **eşit**

iso-: Prefix. **Eş**, **eşit** (match, equal)

itch (Eng.): **kaşın**, kaşınmak. Local saying '**gidiş**, **giciş**' / *kichi (Kisamov)*

ity (**-ity)** (Eng.): suffix. Prosper-**ity**. Old Turkish '**ed**, **et**': do, make; '**edil**': made, maden … "Word-forming element making abstract nouns from adjectives and meaning 'condition or quality of being... ,' from Middle English -ite, from Old French -**ete** (Modern French -ité) and directly from Latin -**itatem** (nominative -itas)." (OED)

iugo (Latin): **iki**, **ikili**, two, double, pair

iuxta, **juxta** (Latin): **yakın** (near, close). **Yak** (root) (Altai and in many Turkish dialects) > **iuxta, juxta**

jaw, **jaws** (Eng.): çene, diş, **ağız** (mouth). **Azaw**: Old Turkish 'molar tooth' (Radloff) / **Azaw**, **ağız** > **jaw**

join (Eng.): katıl, **kayna**. Turkish '**kayna**'mak: full union, full adhesion. Kangda (Tel.): join, ver-knüpfen (Radloff). '**Yeug**' is its "PIE root". See "**Yeug**" item / **Joint** < 'cykanak, cikenek, cyyanak, syyanak' (Kirghiz, Kuman, Kazakh, Nogay etc.): joint (Rasanen) / **kayna** > **join** < **yanaş** (get close)

joint (Eng.): Cykanak, cikenek, cyyanak, syyanak (Kirghiz, Kuman, Kazakh, Nogay etc.): joint (Rasanen) / Most likely it is originate from '**kayna**' (join, **connect**) and '**iki**, **ikili**' (two) > '**yeug**' "PIE root".

june (Eng.): rooted from Latin 'iunius'. **İunius** and **june** mean '**young**', so Turkish '**genç**', so Turkish **yeni**, **yengi** (new, young) / **June** < **yeni**, **genç** (**young**)

juve (Latin), **giovane** (It.), **young** (Eng.): **genç**. Civan (Turkish Persian). "Old English **geong** 'youthful, young; recent, new, fresh,' from Proto-Germanic *juwunga- PIE ***yuwn-ko**-, suffixed form of root *yeu-" (OED) / '**geong**', '**yuwn**', '**yeu**' < '**yeni**, **yengi**' (new) / *Yeni – genç > juven, junior (B. Keresteciyan)*. ***Genç** > jung > young (İ. H. Danişmend), (O. Süleymanov)*

k'al: "PIE root", "to come into being, to be **born**, existence, presence, **birth**; **pregnant**, young of animals" (Bomhard) / **Kal**: remain, to stay, to stop, be left, stand; gebe **kalmak** (be pregnant)

k'aph: "PIE root", "jaw, jawbone. Proto-Altaic: **k'epha** (Bomhard) / Turkish "**kap**-mak" also means 'bite' / **Kafa**: **cephal**, head / to bite: **KAPSUN** (Sioux) > **kap**

k'el, k'ol: "PIE root", "**coal, charcoal**" (Bomhard) / **Caleo** (Latin), **calorie** > **kala** (Altaic) (burn, ignite), kalat (burn), **cılı** (hot, warm) > coal / **Kala**: heat, warm, burn (Altaic - Rasanen)

k'er: "PIE root", "to decay, wear out, to become old; PIE: **k'er, k'or**; Altaic: **keru**: old, warn out (Bomhard) / **Karı, keru, kart**: old, worn > **geriatric, geriatry**

kahl (German): **kel**, bald / **kel** > **kahl** / **Kel** = **KİL** (Maya, N. American) / see "PIE root" "**Gal**" item

kako (Greek): Bad. **Kaka** > gaita (Arabic): feces > **kako** (A. Atabek)

kap: "PIE root", "to grasp." Turkish '**kap, kapla, kapsa**': grasp, catch, grab, cover, have etc. Some English words cited here are: accept; anticipate;

anticipation; cable; capable; capacious; capacity; caption; captious; captivate; captive; capture; catch; chase, chasse; conceive; emancipate; except; **forceps**; gaffe; week; have; incipient; intercept; municipal; occupy; participation; perceive; **percept**; prince; purchase; **receive**; **recipe**; **recover**; susceptible... Turkish '**kap**' is a very old and very word-generating root. Arabic Turkish kabz, kabız, kabza, hıfz, hafız, havsala, hafıza... (keep, hold) must be out of this root / Kap > **cop, capture** etc. **kapsa** > have

karpós cherioú (Greek): wrist / Old Turkish '**karı**' (arm, hand); '**karış**' (hand)

ked: "PIE root", "to go, yield." Turkish words '**git**' and '**getir**' exactly have same meaning. The English words that are claimed to derive from this root are: **abscess**; access; ancestor; antecedent; **cease**; cede; cession; conceded; **decease**; exceed; excess; intercede; necessary; preceded; predecessor; proceed; **prescription**; recess; recession; prostrate; secession; succeed; success. Let's open a few. For example '**cede**': **git**-mek, '**accede**': **kat**-ılma.

kele: "PIE root", "warm." Old Turkish (Altai, Teleud, Euroasia dialects) '**kala**': burning; **kalat**: to fire; **cılı** (Kirghiz): warm. English words that are said to derive from this root are: caldera; calid; Calor; **caloric; calorie**; calorimeter; cauldron; caudle; chafe; chauffeur; chowder; coddle; lee; lukewarm; scald... / **ılık** > **luke**

k'enu: "PIE root", "chin." **Çene** > **chin** / "Proto-Nostratik 'k'an' " (Bomhard) / **K'enu** > **çene** > **çiğne** > **chew** > **chin**

ker: "PIE root", "heat, hot, fire". Turkish '**kor**': ember, hot coal; '**kömür**': coal. **Carbon**; carboniferous; **carbuncle**; cremate; cremation; hearth...

kerd, **kyerd** : "PIE root", "hearth." Turkish '**yürek**', Old Turkish '**cörök**'. English words from this root: accord; **cardiac; cardio**-; concord; **core**; **cordial**; courage;

credence; credible; credit; credo; credulous; creed; discord; grant; **heart**; miscreant; myocardium; **pericarditis; pericardium**; quarry; record; recreant; **tachycardia**… / **cörök** > **cardiac**

keri, **cheri** (Greek): hand, Old Turkish '**karı**' (hand, arm); **karış** (hand)

kerp, **krep**: "PIE root", "abdomen". **Karın**: abdomen. " … Dravidian *karʌ 'fetus, womb' ~ Altaic ***kʿarbi**- 'abdomen, belly fat'. (Bomhard) / **karbi** > **korba** (Laz.) > **karın** > **kroth** (Celtic)

keue: "PIE root", "to swell," also "vault, hole." Turkish for '**kabar**'mak, '**ko**'mak, '**küme**', the other meaning is '**kovuk**'. Examples: accumulate; accumulation; **cave; cavern; cavity**; coeliac; church; **codeine**; coelacanth; **coeliac**; coelomate; **concave**; **cumulate**; cumulative; cumulus; **excavate**… / For those who say that the '**küme**' is not Turkish, we have given examples from old Turkish dialects such as '**cumul**', '**kimi**', '**kömek**'. **Cave, cavern, cavity** > **kovuk**. **Cumulate, cumulus** > **küme, kümelenme. Kabar**: to swell

kladi (Greek): branchi, **kol**

krio (Greek – Eng.): Frost. **Qar** (Hebrew): cold, **qerakh** (Hebrew): ice / **qerakh** > **kırağı** > **krio** > **kar** / **ice** > **ayaz** > buz > **freze, frost** / **Kar**: snow, **kırağı**: frost, **kır**: white

ksero (Greek): **kuru**, sert, dry, hard

kwell: "PIE root", "revolve, move round; sojourn, dwell." Their meanings are somewhat broad and varied. We are concerned with the meanings of '**kal, kal**-ma': stay, remain, sitting and "till the ground": toprağı '**kal-dır**-ma'. Here are those words: atelo-; **chakra**; **collar**; collet; colonial; **colony**; **cult**; **cultivate**;

culture; **cycle**; **cyclo**-; cyclone; encyclopedia; Kultur; pole; pulley; rickshaw; talisman; telos; **torticollis**; wheel... **Colony** > **kalma, kalım** / cultur > kaldır, kal

Labor, lab, **laboratory** … (Latin – Eng. – Fr.): Turkish '**yap**': make (?) (**Y > L** law) / Turkish '**çaba**' > labor

Laceratus (Latin): **Yırt**, **yırtılma**, ***tear****. (L – Y + T – L laws – A. Atabek)*

Lack (Eng.): **yok**, **yokluk**, noksan, eksik … eksik > **lack** > **yok** (**Y** > L rule) / Hittite **uakk**, **uaksiie-a**, **wak**, **wak(i)sie-a**: **eksik**, lacking (Copeland, O. Sertkaya) … **yok**

Lavo, **lavare**, **lavati** (Latin): wash, **yıka**, **yıkama**, **yuğ**, **yun**, **yuğma** / **Lavo < yuğ** (**Y > L law**)

Laxo, laxare, laxus (Latin – Eng.): extend, spread, wide, **yay**, **yaygın** ... (**Y > L law)**

Lean (Eng.): thin, Turkish **ince** (thin) / *Lean – **yalın** (plain, bare, pure) (A. Atabek)*

Least, **less** (Eng.): en **az**, **az**. **Asta** (Tel. Altai. Leb.): less, least (Radloff) / **Ast**: under, low, low degree / **AS** (Quechua, N. American) = **az**

Lebes, **lip**, **labrum** (Latin): basin, washtub, pelvis, kalça, kalça kemiği… **= leğen** (Codex Cumanicus 1303) / öl, ilay, öla (lake, water pool, puddle) > leğen > iliac

Leg (Eng.): limb, **elig** (Old Turkic - hand) (?)

Leg: "PIE root", "to collect, gather, with derivatives meaning 'to speak' on the notion of 'to gather words, to pick out words'." Turkish '**ula, ulam, ile, ilik, ilikle, ilmek, le, la**" directly overlaps with the root and suffixes expressing connection. Some English words that are allegedly derived from this root: **alexia**; analogue; analogy; anthology; apology; catalogue; coil; **colleague**;

collect; college; delegate; dialect; dialogue; **dyslexia**; eclectic; **elect**; election; epilogue; homologous; ideologue; **intelligence**; lection; **lecture**; legacy; legal; legend; **lesson**; lexicon; logarithm; **logic**; logistic; logos; loyal; monologue; **neglect**; **neologism**; philology; privilege; prologue; **select**; tautology; trilogy… / **Election** > **ele**-mek, **elek**; **eclectic** > **eklemeli**; **legere** > ula, ulama, ulam, ilik, ilikleme, ilmek…

Leig: "PIE root", "to bind." Similar to "**leg**". See item above. Words from here: alloy; ally; colligate; deligate; furl; league "alliance;" legato; liable; **liaison**; lien; lictor; ligand; **ligament**; ligate; ligation; ligature; oblige; rally; religion; rely / leg > **ilik, ilikle** (buttonhole, loop, bind)

Leip: "PIE root", "stick, adhere". The root of "**liver**" / Leip > yap-ış (Y > L sound changes rule) / Liver: ciğer: **ur** (Sumer.) (?)

Letum, lethal, letalis, Leth (Latin): die, mortuary, death **= ölü**, **ölet**, **ölüt**

Ligamentum, **ligament**, **ligate** (Latin – Eng.): Turkish '**ilik**, **ilmek**, **ile**, **ula**' (buttonhole, loop, bind, attach, and… etc.) / **Ulapu**, **E'al'u** (Akkad.): strap, bandage < **ulama**, **ilik** / **Ulai** (Hittite): blend, to unite < ula, ile / "PIE root": "**Leg**"

Liquid, liquor, liqua: Altaic '**ygilikidey**'

Liver (Eng.): Turkish ciğer (?) (Persian root?) / Old Greek '**iocur**, **iocor**' (OED) (?) / Turkish '**bögür**': flank, ilium / "PIE root": "**Leip"** (yapış – stick to) (Y > L sound change rule) / Sumerian '**Ur**' <> ciğer, **liver**, bağır, böğür … (P. Kaya)

Lobe, **lober** (Eng. – Latin): Turkish **topar** / *Topar > lober (T > L law – A. Atabek)* / Also… **Yuvar** > **lobe**, **lober** (Y > L law)

Local, **location** (Eng.); **locus** (Latin): from Latin locus "a place, spot; appointed place, position; locality, region, country; degree, rank, order; topic, subject," from Old Latin stlocus, a word of uncertain origin. (OED) / Turkish '**lök**': camel, camel sitting; '**çök**': settle, sit (?) / Turkish '**kal**': stay, reside, remain

Logy (Eng.): **anglak**, an-**lak** (mind, understanding) (Cagatay – before 1500 – Nişanyan) / Claimed "PIE root" is '**Leg**' (iliş, ilişki, relation, connection) / See "PIE root" "**Leg**" item

Long (Eng.): ***Ula*** *(to lengthen) > long (A. Atabek)* / Ulaş (reach) > long (?)

Loose (Eng.), **lösen** (German): **çöz**, **çözül**, **sal** … / Sumerian '**uş**': unbound, free. Yakut '**ösül**': untie (M. İ. Çığ) / Also '**release**' is about this / **İs** (Scor. Scythian, Koib. Ktsch.): release, let out; **ös** (Scythian, Koib.): erlöschen, release (Radloff). / *"Qalenin dibinde üç agaç incir. Elimde kelepçe boynumda zincir. Zinciri **los** (**loose**) bagla qollarim incir (Tie the chain loose, otherwise my arms will hurt)' Kirkuk Turkish folk song." (A. Atabek)* / May be there is a a rule (I suggest) (**Ç** > L): **çöz** > **loose**; **çim** > lavabo, lauba (Fr. – Latin) (wash); **çubuk** > tube; **çaba** > **labor** … / Turkish '**üz**': **loose** (Nasrettin Hoca, P. Boratav)

Lump (Eng.): **yumru**. **Glomus** (Eng. - Latin) yumru, yumak, topak. 'Yum' denotes the 'round shape' in Turkish … yumgı, yumurta (egg) etc. (DLT) / **Lump** < **yumru** (Y > L law) / **Lump** < **tomur**, **top** > **tumour** (T > L rule)

Ly (-ly) (Eng.): suffix. Exactly same in Turkish with '**li**' suffix. Love**ly**: Sevim**li**. **-li**, **lik** > **like-ly** <> **ig-lich** (German) (Bedros Keresteciyan, 1912)

macro (Eng.), **megalo** (Greek): **magnificent**, **magnify** etc. **Makta** (Kas. Kom. Altai, Tel. Leb. Schor. Scythian, Kirghiz): praise. **Maktan**: praise, brag; **maGu** (Uyghur): praise. **Mactus**, **macte**, **mactare** (Etrusk – Latin): glorify, honor, praise

/ **Mekkish** (Hittite): big, wide / **Mahat** (Sanskrit): great, large / **Magjo** (Celtic): big / **Mangga** (Altaic - Starostin, Bomhard): big, strong / Most likely it is related to Old Turkish '**beg**' (lord) > **big** / See "**Big**" item also see '**Magician**' item / **Macro** < **mangga**, **makta** / **Macris** (Greek): long

magician, **magic** (Eng.); **mago** (It.): **büyücü**, **büyü, bügü**. (Büy, büg > **mag**). **Umma** (Sumerian): witch. **Umay** (Old Turkish) holy mother legendery, spiritual Goddess. **Yumaş** (Chuvash): magician. **Maşmaş** (Sumerian) umacı, bogey / **Büyü** > **beg** > **magic** / ***Umma***, ***umay***, *umac*, *mago*, ***magician*** *(Ü. Mutlu)* / Sanskrit '**maya**': **büyü** / *" mangi* > ****manti*** *(-g > -t)* > ***manti-es*** *'fortune telling, magic' (Greek) " (A. Atabek)* / "**Mag**, **mags**" are the clergy class in Turkic **Medes**. This word is common to many Eastern and Western languages, including Chinese. The Turkish origin is "**bögü**". "Bögü" means physician, religious leader. Also "bögü, bügü" means magic. **Norm Kisamov** explained this long ago in the origin of the English words "**might**" and "**magic**". It has a direct relationship with the Turkish concept of "**beg**, **bey**": lord. **Büyük** > **big** > **beg** > mag > **magic** > **beg** (**bağış**) > **weg** are linked. **Osman Karatay** explained all these in a special book just for them: "**Bey ve Büyücü**" (The Lord and Magician).

magnify (Eng.), **magnus** (Latin): **big**, **büyük** (beg) / ***Manq*** *(big, huge) (B. Keresteciyan)* / see *"***Macro**" item

malign, **malicious**, **malignare** (Eng. – Latin): Turkish '**bela**'. *Bula, bele: dirty,* ***black****, immersed (Kisamov)* / **Bela**, **bala** (Celtic) > **mel** (black) / *Pis – bar – mal (Turkish trilogy) – mal (Latin): bad, dirty (A. Atabek*) / Bela (K.B -1069 – it is not Arabic origin)

mamma, **mamilla** (Latin); **mammal**, **mammals** (Eng.): One of the most interesting examples proving that Turkish is the first root. **Meme** (Old Turkish -

breast), **emcek** (breast), **em** (suck), **emzik** (pacifier) etc. are conceptually integrated in Turkish. Of these, **emcek**, **em**, **emzik**, **imbik** (distillery) …. exist only in Turkish, in old Turkish. And in American Indian languages too: **İM** (Sioux): suck / **ämig**, **ämsi** (to suck, to wish sucking) / **eme** (Sumer.): (lick) > **emme** (P. Kaya) / Summe > **sucer** (Fr.): emmek (to suck - B. Keresteciyan) / **Omku** (Laz.): milking, sucking, **em** / **emme** > **milk** (probably related) / These are definitely related to the words **mama**, **mom**, **mother**, **UMUE** (mother - Native American)

mania (Eng. – Greek – Latin): Old Turkish **mäni**, **mängi**, **mänilig** (Orkhon): happy, joy, fun, pleasure; **mengi**, **mengilik** (Uyghur): ardent, enthusiastic, zealous; **mengrey**: fool, idiot, absurd; **mAngde** (Tel. Altai. Schor. Tar.): hurry; **maniklik** (Uyghur): "Bedeutung unclar, offenbar ein Adjektivum", ardent, enthusiastic, zealous… (Radloff)

marasmus (Greek, Latin, Eng.): weakining, debilitating ilnnes, Turkish maraz / Maraz: illness (Turkish Arabic)

medical term's prefixes (some of them): **Ab**, **ad** (**e-a**): **e**, **a** (direction); **ab**: **öbürü**; **ante**: **önde**; **alter**: **alt**, **alt üst**; **ana**: with many and ambiguous meanings (PIE root: **on**): **önde**, **ön** - general, main: **ana**; **com**: **kamu**, **kamug**, (community); **con**: **kon**, **kenet**, **kengeş**, **kopgı**, **kolbo**, **koş**; **coop**: **kop**, **kopça**; **col** (collect): **kolbo**, **göl**; **de**: **değil**; **dis**: **değil**, **düş**; **dual**, **du**: secundo > **ikili**, **ikinci**, **tüng**, **tüngai**; **in**, **endo**: **engiz**, **ingiz**, **endir** (Kirghiz); **intra**: **in-doğru**; **inter**: **in-yer**; **eu**: **iyi**; **ex**: **eksi**, **eksilmiş**, **çık**, **'ks'** (öksürük, aksırık…); **extra**: **ek**; **ecto**: **ek**; **gene**: **can** 'yan'; **iso**: **eşit**; **juxta**: **yakın**; **cross**: **karşı**; **contra**: **karşı**; **circum**: **sar**, **sarmal**; **epi**: **hep**; **ob**: **oyuk**, **kovuk**, **obruk** (hole), **aba** (up); **multi**: **mol**, **bol**; **poly**: **bol**, **mol**; **no**, **none**, **not**: **ne**; **omni**: **yeme** (all) (Radloff); **uni**: **ön**, **en** (first, unic); **quadro**: **dört**; **tetra**: **dört**; **para**,

peri: **beri**; **pro**: **bir**, **birinci**; **pre**: **bir**, **birincil**; **per**: **her**; **syn**: **sinme** (absorb), **sün** (insert); **ultra**: **öte**, **ulu**; **up**, **upper**, **upon**: **kop**, **aba**, **apa**; **mal**: **bela**, **bula**; **trans**: **ters**, ak**tar**, **doğru** …

medicine, **remedy** (Eng.): Old Turkish '**em**' (remedy) (Clauson – Kisamov)

mei: "PIE root", "to change, go, move". **amoeba**; common; commune; communicate; communism; emigration; **immune**; immutable; **mad**; migrate; migration; mis; mistake; municipal; mutable; **mutant**; **mutation**; mutual; **permeable**; **permutation**; zenith… / '**immune**' (in – munnis): 'munnis' (performing service), immune (exempt from service) / '**Emek, emgek, mung** (**mühe**): work, labor, toil; **mek, mak**: do, doing (infinitive)

mel: "PIE root" .. "false, bad, wrong." The exact sense of the root remains uncertain, "since it concerns a collection of largely isolated words in different IE branches" [de Vaan]. It forms all or part of: **blame**; blaspheme; blasphemous; blasphemy; dismal; **mal-**; **malady**; **malaise**; **malaria**; malediction; malefactor; malevolence; **malevolent**; malice; malicious; **malign**; malison; mauvais." (OED) / Turkish '**bela**'. *Bula, bele: dirty,* ***black****, immersed (Kisamov)* / **Bela**, **bala** (Celtic) > **mel** (black) / *Pis – bar – mal (Turkish trilogy) – mal (Latin): bad, dirty (A. Atabek*) / Bela (K.B -1069 – it is not Arabic root)

melena, **meleno, melena** (Latin –Eng.- Greek): black. '**mele-n**' "PIE root", "black"(Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin) / **bele**, **bula** (smear, get black, be dirty) > **black** > **melena** (Kisamov)

men: "PIE root", "to think", for example '**mental**', '**mean**' etc. Mean < **mana**. **Mani** (Tatar): mean. 'Men-ben': I am, 'menglik': ego, consciousness, mind / Some examples for '**men**' "PIE root": dement, amnesia, amnesty, manic,

monument, mention, mentor, demonstrate, museum, music, anamnesis, mantra, comment, -matic …

mental (Eng.): “PIE root” '**men**'. Mean < **mana**, anlam. Men, ben: I am. **Menglik**: ego, mind; ‘**mani**’ (Tatar): mean

mento (**-mento**): Latin suffix. Turkish suffix (-men, **-meng**, -menglik) are same. Egemen, egemeng, egemenglik… (**-g** > **-t** rule)

mer: “PIE root”, “**morbid, morbidity**”. Akkadian ‘**maraşu**’. **Maraz**: (Turkish Arabic): illness, sickness

micro (Greek - Latin – Eng.): **makar** (Kirghiz) little, small (Radloff). Altaic '**bica**': small (Svitych) / **Bikkos**, **bix**, **bihan**, **bec** (Celtic): small / **Kşulla**, **ksullaka**, **kijcid**, **ku**, **ksa** (Sanskrit): küçük, kısa, kısga / **Çuta** (Laz.) < küçük / **Miant** (Hittite): small, minik, micro / Native American ‘thin’: **BEK’ECH >< bica**

microbe (Eng.): Micro-bio / **micro** < **bica**, and … **bio** < **vita**, **bit** (vita, sprout) See “**Biology**” and “**vita**” items

mint (Eng.), **menta** (German): nane. ***Püng*** > *mint*, *menta (A. Atabek)*

morbid, **morbidity** (Eng.): illness. “PIE root”: **mer**. **Mer**: **mort**, **mortality** / Akkadian ‘**maraşu**’: sickness / **Maraz** (Turkish Arabic): illness, sickness

mouth (Eng.): Old Turkish **ağız** (before A. C 900). Latin **os** / **ağız** <> **us**, **os** > **mouth** / Latin **edo**, English **eat**, Turkish **ide**, **ed**, **yut** > **mouth** / / **o-y-es**: “PIE root”, mouth (Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin) (Turkish **ağız**) / Also in toponymy**:** **Bournemouth**, **Portsmouth**, **Plymouth** …

mregh-m(n)o: “PIE root” **brain** > **beyin**, Old Turkish ‘**meyi, meyin, meni**’. "Old English brægen 'brain,' from Proto-Germanic *bragnam (source also of Middle

Low German bregen, Old Frisian and Dutch brein), from PIE root ***mregh-m(n)o**- 'skull, brain' (source also of Greek brekhmos 'front part of the skull, top of the head')" (OED) / Greek '**myelos**' (beyin). '**Myelin**' : the outer layer of neurons / **Me**: brain (Altaic - Radloff)

mucus (Latin – Eng.): **sümük**. *"**mangka** 'sümük' (Baskurt) > mangka-us > mucus ?" (A. Atabek)* / Mucus < sümük (Ü. Mutlu) / **Simhana**, **sniha**, **suk** (Sanskrit) <> sümük

multi, **multiple** (Latin – Eng.): Old Turkish '**bol**'. **Mul**, **mol** (**bol**) (Tatar), nol (Kirghiz): **bol** / Sumerian '**mu**' (Ü. Mutlu) / **MOOL** (Sioux-Dakota, N. American), **MOL** (Maya) = **mol, bol** (Kerimullin)

muscle (Eng.), **musculus** (Latin): **kas**. Western sources claim that it comes from "mouse". In that case Old Turkish Altaic '**mus**', '**mişk**': mouse

myelin, **myelos** (Eng. – Greek): the root is Old Turkish '**meyin**, **beyin**' (brain)

natal (Latin, It – Eng.): Old Turkish **Natıkay** (**Natıkay** or **Natıgay** - Goddess of Earth in Turkish and Mongolian mythology. She is seen as Ötüken's wife. Protects children, animals and plants.)

nature, **natural** (Eng.): Old Turkish **Natıkay** (**Natıkay** or **Natıgay** - Goddess of Earth in Turkish and Mongolian mythology. She is seen as Ötüken's wife. Protects children, animals and plants.)

ne-, **no-** (Eng. - Latin): prefixes. '**Ne**' is existed in Turkish in same meaning. In negative meaning or in questions. / *In Latin '**ne**' is used as in Turkish. Vidisti ne: Gördün mü? Ne veniat: Gelmesin (Vecihe Hatiboğlu)* / **Nec**, **nequeo** (Latin): negative prefixes… / Some examples for '**ne**' in Turkish: **Ne** var ki … (but,

newerthless, actually) … **Ne** o, **ne** bu (none of them) … **Neng** (Orkhon): not at all, never … Bana **ne**?! (I am not interested) / For more information see "**No**" item

neck (Eng.): **boyun**, ense, engse, **yaka** / **Muineal**, **muin** (Celtic): **boyun** / Avestan '**manaoθri-**' <> boyun, neck / **neck** < **yaka** (**Y** > '**Ne**' rule). Perfect overlap: **There are about 100 words in English (also Latin) that start with 'Ne'. Nearly half of them have a rule. Turkish equivalents begin with 'Y' followed by 'n-g' or 'k'. Strange but true… I suggest this tarnsition rule for from Turkish to Westen languages. Some of them**: nephew: yeğen; new: yengi, yeni; near: yakın, yan; next: yan; neigh: yan; negative: yok, yadsıma; neglect: yoksama; nefas: yanlış; necnon: yine, yanı sıra; needle: yigne, iğne; nest: yuva; nicht: yok; null: yok, nutrition: yut (eat) …

needle: **İğne, igne**, **yinne** (Kisamov) / needle > yigne, iğne (**Y** > **Ne** rule)

negative (Eng.): **ne**, **yok** / **yok** > neg (**Y** > **Ne** rule) / see "**Near**" and "**No**" items

nerv, **nervus** (Eng. – Latin): *Old Turkish sinir, sinew (si-**nir**) (Kisamov)*

niche (Eng.): oyuk (It may be considered in Y > N rule ?)

nose (Eng.): *Turkish '**nüz, nuz**' (face – nose) (Clauson- Kisamov)* / **Beniz**: face / Turkish '**nezle**': rhinitis, nose irritation, common cold

not (Eng.): Turkish '**ne**'. See "**No**" item

nutrition (Eng): feed, nourish… Turkish '**yut**': eat, swallow (Turkish '**ide**', Latin '**edo**': **eat** … **Yut** > **nutrition** (Y > N rule)

ob- (Latin – Eng.): prefix. Toward; against; before; near; across; down, in the direction of, in front of, upon, about; in the way of … PIE root ***epi**, also ***opi**

"near, against" (OED) / '**ap**, **ab**, **aba**' mean ‘up, above’ in some words. Turkish '**oprık**, **obrık**, **obruk**: sinkhole, geological **oblique** trench; Old Turkish '**oprı**': pit, hole, hollow; ‘**oprul**’: collapse, **oyul**-mak, to pit

obesity (Eng.), **obesitas** (Latin): Turkish ‘**obur-luk**, **obur** (overeating) / "**ob**- 'swallow' (Eyüboğlu)" (A. Atabek) / **Bazuk**, **bazık** (Kuman, Kazakh): obes, obes man (Rasanen)

occipital (Latin): The root is said to come from ‘**kaput**’ < ‘**kafa**’ (OED) Kaput, kafa: head / Occipital: eksen (?) (axis)

ocular (Latin – Eng.): “PIE root” ‘**okw**’ < **oyuk** (hollow, hole)

odor (Eng.): " … from Latin odor 'a smell, a scent' … from PIE root ***od**- 'to smell' " (OED) / Turkish, no Arabic '**ıtır**': smell. **Attar**: spice shop. Old Turkish '**ot**': spice, grass, plant, medicine (Kutadgu Bilig). **Atıl**-mak: bloom (KB, 1069) / Old Turkish **od**: fire, flame (about smelling) / Is-id (Latin) < od (B. Keresteciyan) / **Yıt** (Altai. Tel. Leb.): odor, smell (Radloff) / to smell: **UUTS**, **CH’A’BUK** (Native American) < **od**, **ıtır** / **Itır** (odor), **çubuk** (smoking pipe), **tüt** (smoke) > **UUTS**, **CHABUK** (çubuk)

oi-no- : “PIE root”, "one, unique." In Turkish ‘**ön-öng**’ means front, first. Some examples from English: alone; an; any; eleven; inch; lone; lonely; **non-**; **none**; null; once; **one**; ounce; unanimous; unary; une; **uni-**; **unilateral**; uncial; unicorn; union; unique; unite; unity; universal; universe; **university**… / **Alone** > **yalnız**, **non** > **ne**, **inch** > **ince** etc. / “Proto-Nostratic root ***xaŋ- (~ *xəŋ**-) … front, front part’ (…) Etruscan hantin ‘in front of’ ”(Bomhard); “Proto-Altaic ***āŋo** (‘front, front side’ >)” (Bomhard) / **Oni, ni, ini** (Hittite): that (one) > **onu**: that one /

front: **NTHA, ONENİE** (ön, önde), **ONENİO-E** (Native American): front / **Oino, unan, onan, un, oen, aon** (Celtic): ön, one / **Anya** (Sanskrit): one, ön

okw: “PIE root”, “to see”. It's about the "eye". Turkish ‘**oku**’: read. ‘Oku’ with its the first known meaning is to vocalize, to vocalize what you see. It also has a partnership with the Turkish ‘**göz**’: eye. **Eye** > **auge** < **göz**. Some of the English words that are said to come from this root are: **amblyopia**; antique; antler; atrocity; **autopsy**; **binocle**; binoists; **biopsy**; catoptric; Cyclops; daisy; **eye**; ferocity; inoculate; monocle; **myopia**; necropsy; **ocular**; oculist; oeillade; noon; **ophthalmo-**; **optic**, window… / Sumerian '**igi**' > **auge**, eye. In Western languages some forms of ‘eye’: **igi**, **ege**, **augon**, **age**, **auga**, **öga**, **oghe**, **oie**, **oog**, **ouga**… / **Okw**: hole, **oyuk** > **eye** > **ayn** (Arabic) / **NAEGGE**, **GGEZ** (Native American) <> **göz** / **oftalmos**, **optikos** (Greek) may be related to Turkish ‘**ob**’, ‘**obruk**, **oyuk**’ (hole), hole in the skull

omni, omnia (Latin – Eng.): In Eurasian Turkish dialects '**omqi**, **omqu**, **umax**, **yimay**, **um**, **yum**' (Radloff) (all, whole). Altaic '**yeme**': all

omos (Greek): Turkish (Kipchak, Cagatay) ‘**omuz**’. Omuz > **omos** (B. Keresteciyan) / Turkish ‘**om**’: rounded ends of bones; ‘omaca’, ‘**omur**’: spine bone; ‘**omurga**’: backbone, spine / Sanskrit '**amsa**, **amsakuta**'

one, **uno**, **ein** (Eng. - It. – German), **enas** (Greek): **öng**, **ön** (front, frontal, ante, first, face etc.) / **Ön-on** (Greek) < **ön** (B. Keresteciyan) / *" In Turkish '**N**', 'un-on-in' singular suffix, as in '**un**-**uno**-**one**-**ein**'. In Turkish, if the organs or body parts are singular, it usually ends with 'ın, un', etc. This indicates singularity. 'Boyun, karın, burun, alın'. If the organs are double, it ends with '**k**' to indicate 'two'. Kulak, dirsek, yanak, ayak, şakak …” (A.Y. Aksoy)* / **Öng** (Tel. Leb. Schor. Kirghiz, Crimea, Uyghur): ante, first, face (Radloff) / **Annisan** (Hittite): before, first, ön,

önde (O. Sertkaya) / **Annalli**: old, previous; **anala-i:** former; **anisan**, **anats**: formerly, old (Hittite). **Hanti**, **hantezzi** (Hittite): first, on the first occasion, **ön** (Kisamov) / **ONENİO-E** (N. American): **ön**, **öne**, front / **Oino**, **unan**, **onan**, **un**, **oen**, **aon** (Celtic): **ön**, bir, one / **Anya** (Sanskrit): bir, **ön** / **Ar, maaroni** (Laz.) < bir > **first** > **pro**, **pre** (usual m-b-f changes) > **puruta** (Sanskrit) < **burun** (nose) > fırlak (protrude) > birinci (first) / "PIE root": **oi-no** (OED) / "Proto-Nostratic root ***xaŋ- (~ *xəŋ**-) … front, front part' (…) Etruscan hantin 'in front of' "(Bomhard); "Proto-Altaic ***āŋo** ('front, front side' >)" (Bomhard) / **Oni**, **ni**, **ini** (Hittite): that (one) <> **onu**: that one / front: (N. American) **NTHA**, **ONENİE** (**ön**, önde) / English '**only**' is also related to this item. Also Old, New Turkish '**en**': best, most, first, highest

operate (Eng.): **apar**-mak (to carry away, make of with). *Apar* > ***operate*** *(A. Atabek)*

ophtalmology: Claimed "PIE root": **okw** (to see), eye. **Auge** (German) < **oku** (read – originaly see and vocalize it (voc-oku), perceive, understand, in Old Turkish) > **okw** < **göz** (eye) / **okw** > hole < **oyuk** (hollow), obruk (hollow)

order (Eng.); **ordinatio**, **ordo**, **ordino** (Latin): The prefix '**or**' in Western languages gives the concept of order. Many of the words starting with '**Or**' are closely related to Turkish '**ordu**' (**army**) or '**or**'. Order, to order, sequence etc. / **Ornat**: order (Radloff). **Ordinary**, **organisation** etc. **Ordnance** (Eng.): **ordu donatım** … / "**Organisation**: … from Medieval Latin organizationem, noun of action from past participle stem of organizare, from Latin **organum** 'instrument, **organ**'. Meaning 'system, establishment' is from 1873." (OED) '**Organ**': " … from PIE ***werg**-ano-, from root ***werg**- 'to do' (source also of Greek **ergon** 'work,' orgia 'religious performances;' Armenian gorc 'work;' Avestan vareza 'work, activity;' Gothic waurkjan, Old English wyrcan 'to work,'

Old English weorc 'deed, action, something done;' Old Norse **yrka** 'work, take effect') ” (OED) **Ergon**, **werg**, **work**: Turkish '**erk**' (power, power of act) / ***Organ*** *(Eng.) < örgün (K. Mirşan), Order <* ***töre*** *(custom) (Ü. Mutlu) /* ***Ordo***, ***orior***, ***organ***, ***organisation***, ***order***, ***ordinary***, ***origin***, ***ordnung***, ***ordenlitch***, ***horde*** *<* ***ordu*** *(army) (D. Perinçek) /* **Ör**, **örme** (Kipchak): build (Nişanyan) (“duvar **ör**mek – building wall) still living in Türkiye Turkish); **ördi** (Old Turkish, Uigurica I-IV, before A.C. 1000): exist, appear (Nişanyan)

oriantation (Eng.): Turkish **orna** (Leb. Scythian, Uyghur); **ornat**: give place to, order (Radloff). Old Turkish '**or**': means fortified place, place, castle, ditch, trench. '**Ora**': there, that place

origin (Eng.), **origo** (Latin): Old Turkish ‘**uruğ**, **uruk’**: tribe, clan, nation (Orkhon) / ***Uruk*** *>* ***origine*** *(Fr.) >* ***origo*** *(Latin) (B. Keresteciyan), (Ü. Mutlu), (Ç. Garaşarlı) / Origin: örke:nç (Hun Language) herkunft (Kisamov)*

ortho, **orthos** (Greek): **Orta**. "**Ortho**: 'From Greek orthos 'straight, right'.” (Oxford D.) / Orta, orda, ordo > 'orto' overlaps… (O. Süleymanov) / **Orta**: middle, medium, mid, moderate, mean, midst

orthopedia, **orthodontia** (Eng. – Greek – Latin): medical terms. Greek ‘orthos’: straight, right. Turkish **orto** (Altai, Tel. Kirghiz): middle, middle place, middle point … straight, right (ortadan git, ortayı bul – go straight, find the right opinion) … / **Ort** (Scythian, Koib. Schor. Ktsch): oral cavity, dome of the mouth, mundhöhle (Radloff).

orto, orta (Latin): Rising, increase. **Ort** (Saga, Koib. Schor. Ktsch) mundhöhle, oral cavity, oral dome; **ort** (Kirghiz): jumping up, rising (Radloff).

os (Latin), **face** (Eng): Turkish **yüz**. Latin '**os**' is also “mouth” '**ağız**' (CNLD). **Eüz** (Tar.): ağız; **us** (Altaic): mouth (Radloff) / **Ais**, **is** (Hittite): **ağız**; **aso** (Celtic): **ağız**; **as** (Sanskrit): **ağız** / **Pici** (Laz.) > **face** < **yüz**, ağız / **Ahoa**, **aho** (Basq.): **ağız** (H. Tarcan); Sumerian **ig** < **ağız** (M.İ. Çığ) / **CHİ**, **ZAA**, **AX’E**, **XAAS** (Native American) <> **ağız**, us

os, **osseus** (Latin); **osselet** (Fr.); **osto**, **kokalo**, **kokkalo** (Greek): bone. **Sök**: bone (Radloff), söyük / *Turkish ‘**aşık**’ (anklebone) > **osselet** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Kokkalo** < **kıkırdak** (cartilage)

os, **ostium** (Latin): mouth, opening, open. **Us**, **ustu** (Altai, Tel.): mouth, opening, open, space, gap (Radloff) / **o-y-es**: “PIE root”, mouth (Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin) (Turkish **ağız**) / **Os** (Latin) > **oy-es** < **ağız** / **Aso** (Celtic) < **us**, **ağız** > **X’AAS**, **AX’E** (Native American)

osselet (Fr.): bone piece. Turkish **aşık**

ovum, **ovul**, **ovulation** (Eng. - Latin), **avgo**, **oon** (Greek):Latin ōvum "egg," cognate with Greek **ōon**, Old Norse egg … (OED). Turkish **yumurta**, **yumurtlama** (egg, ovulation). Does the oval come from the egg or the egg come from the oval? Is the ovum coming from ‘**yumurta**’ or is the **yumurta** coming from the **ovum**? Also note the similarity of '**oğul**' in Turkish: lineage, offspring and '**oğul**': bee swarm, bee lineage and also '**kovan**-**hive**'. / **Auyom**, **vi**, **oy**, **wy**, **og**, **ubh**, **ugh** … **owjo** (Celtic): yumurta / **ovum** > **makvali** (Laz.) > **auyom**, **owjo** < yumurta / Notice the shape of all these: oval, lump (**yumru**), **obruk**, **oprı** etc… (oval holes), “**O**, **u**” letters’ shapes … **In Turkish, the names of pointed objects mostly contain the letter 'i', and the names of round objects also mostly contain the letter 'o' and 'u'...** / **owyo** (**awi-**): “PIE root”, the root of ‘**ovum**, **egg**’. **Owyo** <> **yumurta** (egg). **Ob**, **oprı**: hole, oval hole; **obruk**: hole, oval hole,

sinkhole / Obaka, obelik (Altai) > obada > **obelisk** > abide (Turkish Arabic) (A. Atabek)

pad, ped, pod: “PIE root”, "**foot**." Old Turkish ‘**but**’. This word is used for the meaty part of the leg in new Turkish. Some of the words derived from this root are: antipodes; apodal; **Arthropoda**; **biped**; brachiopod; cephalopod; expedite; expedition; **foot**; foosball; fetch; fetter; fetlock; gastropod; hexapod; impair; impede; impediment; impeach; impeccable; isopod; octopus; **Oedipus**; ornithopod; pajamas; pawn; peccadillo; peccant; **pedal;** pedestrian; pedicel; **pedicle; pedicure; pedigree**; **pedology**; **peduncle**; pejorative; **pessimism**; pew; piepowder; pilot; pinniped; pioneer; platypus; **podiatry**; podium; **polyp**; **pseudopod**; quadruped; sesquipedalian; stapes; talipes; tetrapod; trapezium; trapezoid; **tripod**; trivet; vamp; velocipede…

paewr: “PIE root” “root meaning ‘fire’ ”. Examples: **antipyretic**; **burro**; empyreal; empyrean; fire; pyracanth; **pyre**; **pyretic**; pyrexia; pyrite; **pyro-**; pyrolusite; **pyromania**; pyrrhic; sbirro … (OED) / Turkish ‘**bur**’: burn, roast (burek, börek – pastry); **parla** (flame)

pal, **palm** (Latin – Eng.): **el** ayası / *Turkish ‘parmak’ (finger) may be about ‘palm’ (İ. H. Danişmend)* / **Pal**, **palm** >< **el** (hand) (?) / Turkish ‘**falaka**’ (bastinado): penalty of hitting the sole (Greek **phalanks**) of the foot with a stick (?)

palpate, palpation (Latin – Eng.): (also a medical term). **Palp** "feeler, tactile organ, 1836, from French palpe, German palp, from Latin palpus ‘**feeler**,’ related to palpare ‘to touch softly, feel,’ which is of **uncertain origin**.” (OED). **Palpable**: “late 14c., ‘that can be felt, perceptible by the touch,’ from Late Latin palpabilis ‘that may be touched or felt,’ from Latin palpare ‘touch gently, stroke,’ a word de Vaan finds to be of **no known etymology** (rejecting the

connection in Watkins, etc., to a reduplication of the PIE root ***pal**-, as in **feel** (v.), on phonetic grounds). Some sources suggest it is onomatopoeic. The figurative sense of ‘easily perceived, evident, clear, obvious’ also is from late 14c., on the notion of ‘seeming as if it might be touched.’ " (OED) / Kisamov says that it is related to Turkish “**bil**” (know, feel) / It may be related to “**el**, **elle**” (hand, touch with hand), “**belle**” (know, recognise)

pandemic, **epidemic** (Latin, Greek, Eng.): Turkish '**tumu**' (Altaic): illness, febrile illness (?) / **Epi**: ‘on, add on, above, also, besides…”; **pan**: all, whole … same in Hittite / ‘**Pan**’ (its root ‘**pant**’): **tüm**, **tam**, **hep**, **hepsi**, **barça** (Orkhon) … (?) ‘**Epi**’: hem (also), hep (all, ever) (?) / ***Demos*** < *teba (people) (A. Atabek)* / Old Turkish ‘**tümen**’: ten thousand, divisional, crowd > **demos** (?)

para, **peri** (Greek, Latin – Eng.) prefixes. Turkish ‘**beri**’ (since, onward, on, from, down, near) / **Para** (Hittite): ahead, out, away, farther, beyond / *Peri < beri (Kisamov)*

part, **partial** (Eng.): **parça**. '**Parça**' is said to be Persian origin. No, in Old Turkish ‘**barça**, **parça**’ mean both whole and part. '**Barça**': all, whole (Orkhon). Turkish 'parça' (Tel. Leb): all, whole; 'parça' (Uyghur): all, ever; 'barça' (Kas.): alle, alles / *Parsa* > ***part***, ***portion*** *(Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan)* / *"**Para**- 'divide, split' (Teleut)*, ***bara**- 'split' (Yakut)" (A. Atabek)*

passive, **pasify** (Eng.): Turkish ‘**basık**’ (flattened, compressed, low, pressed down) and ‘**bastırılmış**’ (subdued, pressed, depressed) fit semantically and phonetically with ‘**passive**’. But these were not used like this in Old Turkish. However, the root relationship seems certain. Claimed “PIE root” is “**pag**”: **bağ**, **bağlama** (bind, pack). **Peace**, **pax** < **baz**, barış > pazar > **bazaar**

pasture (Eng.), **pasco** (Latin): **besle**, **besle**-mek, **beslen**mek (feed). "to feed by putting in a pasture" (OED) / **Uesiie/a**, **uesiie/a**, **wesi/wesai** (Hittite): graze, to pasture <> besi, besle (graze, pasture, feed) (O. Sertkaya)

patch, patchy (Eng.): **parça**, **parçalı**, yamalı. See "**Part**" item

pathology (Eng.): Greek '**pathos**' (illness, trouble) > **bad** < **bat** / Old Turkish '**bat**' (Orkhon): unfit, bad, sick (Radloff) / **Bet** (New Turkish): **bad**

ped: "PIE root", **foot**, ayak, Old Turkish **adak** (probably padak), Old Turkish: '**but**' (leg, foot). Some examples: antipodes; apodal; **Arthropoda**; babouche; biped; brachiopod; cephalopod; **expedite; expedition**; **foot; foosball**; fetch; fetter; gastropod; hexapod; impair; impede; impediment; impeach; isopod; **octopus**; **Oedipus**; ornithopod; pajamas; pawn; peccadillo; peccant; **pedal; pedestrian; pedicel; pedicle; pedicure; pedigree**; pedology; pedometer; **peduncle**; **pejorative**; **pessimism**; petiole; pew; **pilot**; **pioneer**; **podiatry**; **podium**; polyp; **pseudopod**; quadruped; sesquipedalian; stapes; talipes; tetrapod; trapezium; trapezoid; **tripod**; trivet; vamp; velocipede …

pedis (Latin): Louse. Turkish *'**bit**' > **pedis** (B. Keresteciyan)*

pele: "PIE root", "to fill". The dictionary says "to fill", but the words that came out of it are about "abundance, excess" (OED). Turkish '**mol**, **bol**': **multi**, **poly**. Some examples: accomplish; complete; compliment; comply; fill; folk; **full**, implement; manipulation; plebiscite; Pleistocene; plenary; plenitude; **plenty**; plenum; plural; **plus**; **poly**… / **Plural**, **plenty**, **poly** < **bol**; **fill**, **full** < **dol**, **bol**

penis (Eng.): PIE ***p(h]es**-/*p{h jos- "penis"; PFin-Ugr *pasyz "penis"; PAlt. ***pusu** "gush, squirt"; Sum pes "sperm, semen", pes " lineage, son, cion (Kisamov) / **Fışkır**, **fışkırt**: gush, squirt

penkwe: ‘PIE root”, "**five**." < **beş**. Some examples: cinquain; cinque; cinquecento; cinquefoil; fifteen; **fifth**; fifty; **finger**; **fist**; five; foist; keno; **penta**-; pentacle; pentad; Pentateuch; Pentecost; pentagon; pentagram; pentathlon; **Pentothal**; **Pompeii**; Punjab; quinary; quincunx; quinella; quinque-; quint; quintain; quintet; quintile; quintessence; quintillion; quintuple ... Turkish '**beş**' (**five**) > **pençe** (claw) > penç (Turkish Persian -five) / *Pençe, penç are Turkish, not Persian. The ‘**-nç**’ suffix is special for Turkish … like in ödünç, korkunç, utanç, sevinç … (İ. H. Danişmend), (O. Süleymanov)*

per (Eng. - Latin): **her bir**ine / **Ber** (Tatar): **bir** (one), '**per**' (Chuvash): **bir** (O. Süleymanov) / Turkish **bir**, **ber**, **per**, **her** > **per**

per: “PIE root”, "forward, and, by extension, in front of, before, first, chief, toward, near, against" (OED). ‘**Bir**, **birinci**’: one, first; ‘**fırlak**’: protrude; ‘**beri**’: onward; ‘**burun**’: nose, protruding. Some examples: afford; approach; appropriate; approve; approximate; before; deprive; **first**; **for**; for-; **fore**; former; **forth**; frame; frau; from; further; **improve**; beyond; altered; contrary; **per**; **percent**; percussion; perfect; perform; maybe; fairy-; perish; permanent; **perspire**; pertain; pierce; portray; **pre-**; premier; pride; primal; **primary**; **primo**; primus; prince; principal; principle; **prior**; private; privilege; **pro**-; probably; **produce**; profane; **professor**; **profile**; profound; project; promise; prompt; **prone**; proper; prophets; protest; protocol; proton; proud; **prove**; provide; **provoke**… All words in English those have prefixes or front root of ‘**for**, **fro**, **per**, **pro**, **peri**, **pre**, **pri**’ etc. start with Turkish "**bir**, **beri**, **fır**, **burun**".

per: “PIE root”, "to lead, pass over… A verbal root associated with ***per**-, which forms prepositions and preverbs with the basic meaning "forward, through; in front of, before" etc. This is similar to the previous one. It has gained the meanings of 'forward' by expanding from the meanings of managing and

passing! Old Turkish '**var**, **bar**' is “next to go, pass, reach”; '**fırlak**' (front, protrude) is related by its roots towards something front. Some examples: asportation; comport; deport; disport; emporium; Euphrates; export; fare; farewell; fartlek; Ferdinand; fere; fern; ferry; firth; fjord; ford; Fuhrer; gaberdine; import; important; opportunity; passport; porch; pore; port (with its four meanings); portable; portage; portal; portcullis; porter; portfolio; practical; rapport; report; sport; support; transport; warfare; welfare... / **Port** < **ver** (bring, pass etc.) - **var** (arrive, reach, come to, go in etc.)

per: “PIE root”, “to strike – forward, through”. Some samples: **compress**; **depress**; espresso; express; impress; imprint; **oppress**; oppression; **pregnant**; **press; pressure**; print; repress; reprimand; **suppress** ... Old Turkish ‘**vur**’: strike, hit / ‘**Press**’ < **bas**; ‘**vur**’: strike, hit; ‘**ver**, **ber**’: give, give away, deliver, offer, bring, send …

percussion (Eng.), **percutare** (Latin): per – cut – are / **Per** < **vur** (hit, strike, percussion); **per** < **ver** (give, go, send – direction); ‘**ber**’ (Kas.): strike, push, hit; **beril**: bump, strike, hit; **bariş**: hit, fight (Radloff) / **Cut**, cutare: **küt** (bump), küt vurma (bang)

perd: “PIE root”of **fart**, **farting**. **Pırt**

pere: “PIE root”, “to grant, allot, produce". ‘**Ver**’: give, offer, produce etc. Examples: **apart**; compartment; depart; **department**; impart; jeopardy; multipartite; **parcel**; parse; **part**; **partial**; participate; **particle**; **particular**; particulate; **partisan**; partition; partitive; parthner; **party**; **portion**; proportion; quadripartite; repartee … / Although the root explanation is “to give, to receive in return, to produce”, it is seen that for some words here are more suitable for 'part', 'portion'. **Parça** > **part**, **portion**; **pay** > **pay**, **portion**

perforate (Eng.): **Per**-**for**… **‘Per’**: forward, **fır, fırlak, burun…** ‘**For**’ > **bur**, **bor**: drill, pierce

peri- (Eng. – Latin, Greek): prefix. Around, near, about, enclosing… For example Avestan ‘**pairi**’: around, ‘**pariri**’: away (far) / Old Turkish ‘**beri**’: near, here, other side… ; **ıra**, ırak: far, pariri

person (Eng.): kişi, **birey**. It comes from Turkish '**bir**' (one) / ***Bireği*** > *fert (Turkish Arabic) > person (A. Atabek)*

pest (Eng.): böcek (**bug**). ***Böcek*** > ***pest*** *(-k > -t word ending sound change rule – A. Atabek)*

phagia (Eng.): yutma, besi, beslenme / **faji**, **phagia** < **besi**

phallus (Eng. - Latin – Greek): penis. “PIE root”: **bhel** / Turkish **bel**: penis, semen / “Eline, **beline**, diline sahip ol”: Turkish old proverb (control your hand, penis, tongue) / **büllük**: penis (Turkish vernecular) / **bel** soğukluğu: gonorrhea / **bel**: waist, **bellik** > belt

pharmacy (Greek, Latin, Eng.): *Turkish ‘**parpıcı**’ (folk phsician - folk saying) (A. Atabek) (?)* / This is from **pharmakeus** (fem. pharmakis) "a **preparer** of drugs, a poisoner, a sorcerer" from **pharmakon** "a drug, a poison, philter, charm, spell, enchantment." Beekes writes that the **original meaning cannot be clearly established**, and "The word is clearly Pre-Greek." (OED) (?) / **Prepare** (“PIE root” ‘**pere**’ – produce, Turkish ‘**ver**’) – Turkish **parmak** (finger) connection (?)

philo (Eng.), **philus** (Latin): like, love, care, interested in … **Philosophy**, **philarmony** etc. / *Turkish **ilgi**, **ilişmek** (interested in, take care of), Sumerian '**hili**' (like), Uzbek 'ilinj-ilik' (Ü. Mutlu)*

phyto (Greek – Eng.): herbal; Old Turkish '**büt**, **bit**, **bitki**' (plant, herb)

pierce (Eng.): Old Turkish '**bor**, **bur**' > pierce; **boru**: pipe; **biz**, **bigiz** (packing needle)

piss (Eng.): **işe**, **işe**mek, **sığ**, **sığ**mek, sidik (piss, urine). **Sehur**, **sehun** (Hittite): urine, piss. **Sidik** (Old Turkish): urine (DLT, 1073) / **İS**, **İSİ** (Native American): piss, urine, **işe**; **UİŞ**: piss, **işe**

plenty (Eng.), **poly** (Greek), **plenitas** (Latin): Old Turkish '**bol**' / "PIE root": **pele** (OED). **Bahulya**, **bahula** (Sanskrit): bol / **bol** > **poly** > **multi** > **plenty**, **plural** … / **Obolot** (Altaic) (pile) > **multi**, **plenty** (Radloff)

plural (Eng.): çoğul, **bol**. "PIE root": "**Pele**" < bol

pnoi, **anapnoi** (Greek): breath, nefes (Arabic Turkish)

pochette (Eng. – Fr.): torba, **bohça** / ***Mişuk*** *(leather bottle, bag) > pochette (Fr.) (-k > -t sound change rule): torba (A. Atabek)*

pocket (Eng.): cep, **bohça** (bag, packet); **bag**, **bağ** (bag, bind)

pod (**ped**): "PIE root", "**foot**" (Kassian, Starostin, Zhivlov) / **Foot** > **pod** < **but**

podiatry (Eng.): foot health branch of medicine / Old Turkish '**but**' (leg, foot) > **podi** > **foot**

point (Eng.), **punkt** (German): benek. ***Benek*** > ***punkt*** *(-k > -t rule – A. Atabek)* / **Bennako** (Celtic): pointed < **benek** > **bennako**

poly (Greek – Eng.): Old Turkish '**bol**' / **Bahula** (Sanskrit): **bol** > **poly**

porous, **poros** (Eng. - Latin): Turkish '**bor**' (Altaic) (pore, porous soil) (Svitych, Bomhard)

post (Eng.) arka, sonra. ***Pöçük*** *> post (-k > -t rule – A. Atabek)*

prae-, **pre-**, **pri-**, **pir-**, **pro-**, **primus**, **prior**, **prius** (Eng. - Latin): prefixes. "In Indo-European languages, they are common prefixes and words. All of them are rooted from Turkish '**bir**' (one); **bir**, **birinci** (first). / *'Bir' is at the root of them (İ. H. Danişmend).* ***Primus*** *and 'bir' relation (O. Karatay)* / **Paran**, **parani**, **parā**,

press (Eng.); **presso**, **pressus** (Latin): **bas**mak, **baskı**. **Bas** (Orkhon): press. *Basmak >* ***presser*** *(Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan). Press (Eng.) < basmak (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Üz**: press (Radloff) / ***Parıg***, ***par***, ***parla***, ***parıng*** *> press: basım (A. Atabek)* / **Uesuriie-a** (Hittite): press, **ez**

prime (Eng.): **bir**, **birinci**, **birincil** / *Burung > proto, front: birinci, ilk (A. Atabek)*

progress, **regress** (Eng.): **pro-** and **re-** are perfixes. The root is '**gradus**, **ghredh**': to walk, go. **Ghredh**: **git** (go) (?). Also Old Turkish '**geri**' means 'to, toward' (?)

prone (Eng.), **pronus** (Latin): Old Turkish '**burun**' (nose, protrude) / **Purun** (Scythian, Koib. Ktsch. Uyghur): burun; **purna** (Scythian, Schor. Koib. Ktsch.): get ahead, go ahead; **boroncı**: früher, fore (Radloff) / ***Burun*** *>* ***avant*** *(Fr.) > ön, öndeki > paurva, purva (Zend-Sankrit) >* ***prius*** *(Latin) >* ***fore***, ***afore***, ***before*** *(Eng.) (B. Keresteciyan)*

pseudo (Greek, Eng.): fake, **sahte**

psyche, **psychiatry**, **psycology**: "PIE root" "**bhes**" (?) / **Bhes** <> nefes (Turkish Arabic) (KB – 1069) (?). Sanskrit: '**bhas**'. **Us**, **es** (Old and Altaic Turkish): wisdom,

spirit, soul, mind, breath / **Soul** < soluk (breath) / to breathe: **CH'ALİK** (soluk) (Native American)

ptosis (Greek): to fall, **tüş**, **düş**, düşmek / **P-tos-is** < **tüş**

puddle (Eng.): slough, water pool … **Puddle < but** (water – Uyghur)

pull (Eng.): çek, **peel** (Eng.): soy. Old Turkish '**pıla**' (Altaic and some other Turkish dialects): pull, peel, rip out. Pıla: take, extort, (rauben), robbery (Radloff). **Pulaş**: contention, quarrel, extort, fight

puncture (Eng.), **punctum** (Latin): **patla**, delmek, batır.

punkt (German), **point** (Eng.): Old Turkish **benek** (corn, spot, speckle). Ben (mol, nevus), beng, benek > **punkt**, **point**

purse (Eng.): kese, **bursaŋ** (Kisamov) / See "**Bursa**" item

purulent (Eng.): **irin**, **irinli**

putare (Latin): prune. Old Turkish '**buta**, **buda**'. **But**: leg, branch / **buta** > **putare**

pyre (Greek, Eng.): fire, high body temparature. Turkish **bur**: fire, burn. Turkish '**parla**': blaze

quad (Latin): **dört**, dörtlü, four, tetra (Greek). **Dört** > **tetra** > **quad** > **four**

quantity (Eng. - Latin): Old and New Turkish '**kaç**, **kanki**?' (how). See "**Question Words in Latin**" and "**Kwo**" items

quarantine (Eng.): "**quaranta giorni**, literally 'space of **forty days**' " (OED). "PIE root": '**kwetwer**': dört (four), **quaranta** > **kırk** (forty)

quarter (Eng.), **quartus** (Latin): çeyrek, **kerte**, **dörtte** bir. The main root is Old Turkish '**dört**' (four). Sanskrit '**caturbhga**, **bhaga**': **dörde böl** (divide to four pieces). Sanskrit **pay**, **pada** (**pay**): all mean that divide something round into four pieces. (O. Süleymanov) / **Dört** > **quarter**, quad > kerte < **cut** (?) / *Kerte* > ***quart*** *(Fr.) >* ***quarto*** *(It.) (B. Keresteciyan)*

quinine (Eng.): from '**KİNA**': bark, crust (Inka Language) > **kın** (crust) / ***Quinine*** < ***kına*** *(**henna**) (A. Atabek)*

radix (Latin), **riza** (Greek): root. *Turkish '**örk**' > root, radix (last sound -k > -t, -d rule – A. Atabek)*

re- (Eng. - Latin): prefix expressing repetition. Tek**rar**, ik**rar**, ka**rar**… "**rar**, **ar**" suffix (Turkish Arabic) expresses repetition / '**Art**-ma, **ür**-eme' (increase, reproduction)

reg: "PIE root", "move in a straight line, with derivatives meaning 'to direct in a straight line,' thus 'to lead, rule.' " This is Turkish '**dogru**', and also related to '**dik**' and '**dik**-me' root words. '**Doğru**': right, strait; '**dik**': upright, erect; '**dik**mek': put up, rise, '**erk**': power, power of work, authority … English examples: **address**; **alert**; **anorectic**; **anorexia**; **arrogant**; **correct**; derogatory; Dietrich; **direct**; dress; **erect**; **ergo**; **Eric**; **Frederick**; Henry; interrogate; maharajah; rail; Raj; rajah; rakish; **realm; reck; reckless**; reckon; rectangle; rectify; **recto**; **rector**; **rectum**; **regal**; regent; **regime**; regimen; **region**; **regular**; regulate; **Reich; reign**; rich; **right**; **royal; rule**; source; surge… alert; **anorexia**; arrogant; correct; direct; dress; **erect**; **ergo**; interrogate; rail; rake; rakish; realm; reck; **reckless**; reckon; rectangle; rectify; **recto**; **rector**; **rectum**; regal; regent; **regime; regiment;** region; **regular**; regulate; Reich; reign; rich; **right**;

royal; rule; source; surge… / **Erect** < **dik**; **ergo** < **erk**; **direct** < **direk**, **doğru**. **Erect** < **üre**, **örün** (DLT-1073) > **erection** / **Riksu** (Akkad.): rule, regulation, decree

regime (Eng.): diet / *Oruç* > ***regime*** *(The Turkish root loses its initial letter as it passes into Western languages. – A. Atabek)* / **Oruç**: fast

retard (Eng.), **tard** (Eng.): gecikmek, (**dur**-mak). Old Turkish **tärtrü**: unfit, failed (Orkhon) / ***Tardu*** *is about Old Turkish '**durmak**'. **Dur**: to tarry (İ. H. Danişmend)* / **Dur**, **turt** (Old Turkish – Nişanyan): stop, remain

rhino, **rhinitis** (Eng. – Greek, Latin): Old Turkish '**burun**' (nose) has root connectin with 'rhino'. **Burun** > **prone** > **rhino** / **Burun** (nose, thing in front, thing that protrudes), **fore**, **front**, **protrude**, **prone**, **pronus** etc. all are related to each other.

room (Eng.), **raum** (German): oda, **ara**, boşluk. **Uru** (Sanskrit.): room. Ara: space, gap, distance, place … **Ara** > **room** (Turkish words whose second letter's is '**r**' have a rule of dropping the first vowel when transferring to the West.)

rub (Eng.): **uv** / "PIE root" '**ub**': rub .. **Uv** > **ub** (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

s (-s) (Eng.): word ending plural suffix. *In Chuvash Turkish '**z**' is plural suffix / There are only a few words left in today's Turkish like at 'iki-**z**, üçü-**z**' (twin, triplet baby) (D. Perinçek) / Ben-biz (we, first person plural); sen-siz (plural of 'you') (Kisamov)*

sack (Eng.): *Turkish **sağdak**, **sadak**: hunting bag, arrow bag (Kisamov*) / *Maşak, mesik, mösöök, mesane* > ***vesica*** > ***pouch*** > ***bursa*** > ***sack*** *(A. Atabek)*

sacrum (Eng. - Latin - Greek): kuyruk **sokum**u kemiği (tail insertion bone) / sokum > **sacrum**

saliva (Eng.): **salya**. This word, which is claimed to be of Greek origin, is also of genuine Turkish origin. Both because of the "**su**": water connection and because of the "**sal**" connection. For "**su**", see "**Sub**" item. "**Sal**": release, release water. Already the Turkish partnership with the American Native and Hittite languages proves this clearly. / Salya > **salive** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan), (Ü. Mutlu) / **Saligai** (Hittite): spit, to spit, spit out / saliva, **salya** >< **SAE**, **ZAEK** (Native American)

salum, **salus**, **salitatio**, **salvus**, **salveo** (Latin): **sağlık**, **sağ**, **say**, **sağlam** (health, alive, healthy) / Old Turkish 'sağlık': be alive, be healty, heal (DLT - 1073) / **Salamu**, **salmu** (Akkad.): sağ, sağlam / **Sag** (Sumer.): sağ, sağlıklı (P. Kaya); '**silim**' (Sumer.): sağlam, healthy (Kurmaev); '**si(e)**' (Sumer.): life, sağ, yaşa (Kurmaev) / Salim (Turkish Arabic): healthy, safe; selam (Arabic Turkish): salud, hello ("be alive, may healthy") / Native American **SA** (alive, allright), **ZUU** (right direction - **sağ**)

sane (Eng.): Turkish '**esen**': healthy, peaceful, well being / *Esen* > ***sain*** *(Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan)*

sanguien (Eng.); **sanguen**, **sanguis** (Latin): *Turkish '**kan**': blood. Kan > san**guen** (Bedros Keresteciyan) (?)*

sanitary, **sanitation** (Eng.); **sanitas**, **sanatorium** (Latin): related to Turkish '**sağ**, **sağlam**, **sağlık**'... (alive, healthy, health) / **Sanawatsi** (Luvian – Hittite): good / **Sağ** (Divanu Lügatit Türk, 1073): goodness, kindness, health / **Sanavatsi** <> **sağ**, sağlık > sanitary (Latin – Eng.) <> **SAGU** (Native American) > **sahya** (Sanskrit) / **Saktai**, **sakunie**, **sakuniie** (Hittite): nurse, back to health, to provide for the sick, well up

sans (Fr.): **-less**, Turkish (**-siz**, **-sız**). Sans livre: kitap**sız** (bookless)

saturate, **satiety**, **satisfy** (Eng.): doymuş, **tod** (doymak). Tatmin (Turkish Arabic) satisfy, **tod**.. Tod > tatmin, **tat** (taste) > tatmin. In Türkiye vernecular '**sat**': full, whole. Sanskrit **canasita**, **canodha** (**kan**, kanmak – satisfy). **Tot** (Uyghur) saturated, **satt** werden; **tod**: (Altaic): full up (Radloff) / **Satu** (Akkad.): drinking water, milking, full, tod (doy)

scab (Eng.): **kabuk**. Claimed "PIE Root" '**scratch**': **kaşı** / When some Turkish words are transferred to Western languages, they receive an empty '**S**' in front of them. **This is the initial empty 'S' law.** Many examples are available here (nearly 70). An unpleasant but real situation that forces Western etymologists to invent more.

scabies (Eng.): skin disease characterized by eruptions and inflammation, c. 1400, "the itch; **scabby** skin generally," from Latin **scabies** "mange, itch, roughness," from scabere "to scratch, scrape" (from PIE root * **(S)kep**) … (OED) / Old Turkish 'kabuk': scab; 'kaşı': scratch, itch / S-cab-ies < **kabuklu** … **This is the initial empty 'S' law.** See "Scab" item

science: **Sak** (wisdom, head); **san**, **say** (perceive, think, suppose, imagine, count)

sec, **sek**: "PIE root", "to cut." Turkish '**kes**'. Examples: **bisect; dissect; insect**; intersect; saw; **Saxon**; scythe; secant; secateurs; **sect**; **section**; sector; sedge; **segment**; **skin**; skinflint; skinny; transect... / **Sect** > **kes**im, **Caesar** > **keser** / **Kesek**, **kezek**: part, **segment**

sed: "PIE root", "to sit". **Otur**, **oturma**. Samples: **assess**; assiduous; assiento; **assize**; banshee; beset; **cathedral**; **chair**; cosset; dissident; dodecahedron;

ephedra; **ephedrine**; ersatz; inset; insidious; nest; niche; **nick**; nidicolous; nidus; **obsess**; octahedron; **piezo-**; piezoelectric; polyhedron; possess; **preside**; **reside**; **saddle**; seance; **seat**; sedan; **sedate; sedative**; sedentary; **sediment**; sessile; **session**; **set; sett; settle**; siege; **sit**; **size; soil**; Somerset; soot; subside; subsidy; supersede; surcease; tanist; tetrahedron; Upanishad... / **sit**, **sat** < **otur**; **sedir** (seat, sofa) > **seat** / otur > **s-eat**, **s-it** … **the initial empty 'S' law**. See "**Scab**" item

sedantery (Eng.): The root is 'sit' < otur. **seat**, **sit** (Eng.): **otur**, oturak. '**Sedir**' (Turkish Arabic?): sofa, **seat** / **otur** > s-it, s-eat … **the initial empty 'S' law**. When some Turkish words are transferred to Western languages, they receive an empty '**S**' in front of them. Many examples are available here. An unpleasant but real situation that forces Western etymologists to invent more.

sedimantation (Eng.): **otur**, **oturma** / see above "**Sedantery**" item

seizure: Sizgur (get sick); sızı (tingle, ache) (Kisamov)

sekw: "PIE root", "to follow". **Sequential** movements, namely '**sek**-me' in Turkish. For example, a thrown stone hitting one place and bouncing from there to another. **Sek**: rebound. Words that are claimed to originate from this root: **associate**; **association**; consequence; **consequent**; **dissociate**; ensue; execute; **extrinsic**; **intrinsic**; obsequious; **persecute**; **persecution**; prosecute; pursue; second "next after first;" second "one-sixtieth of a minute;" sect; **sequel**; sequence; sociable; **social**; society; socio-; subsequent; sue; suite; suite; **tocsin**… / Also, the root of the "to **say**" is shown as "**sekw**". **Say** > **söyle**. "**Sekel**" and "**second**" means exactly '**ikinci**', 'ikincil' (secondary). **İki** > **Sekw**, s-**ekw** (for some Turkish roots in Western languages, the first sound null 'S' rule)

sem: “PIE root”, "one; as one, together with." **Hem** (Kutadgu Bilig 1069): both, also, together, same. Some examples: **anomalous; anomaly; assemble**; **assimilate**; ensemble; facsimile; **haplo-; haploid; hetero-**; heterodox; heterosexual; **homeo; homeopathy; homeostasis**; **homo; homogenous; homologous**; homosexual; hyphen; resemble; same; samsara; sangha; Sanskrit; seem; seemly; similar; simple; **simplex**; simplicity; simulate; simulation; simultaneous; single; singlet; singular; some… / **Homo** < **hem**

seminal (Eng.): germ. **Sumes** (Hittite): grain, a kind of grain / **Sepit**, **sieme** (Altaic): grain, seed (A. Atabek)

sense (Eng.); **sencess**; **sensus**, **sentio** (Latin): **Sas**, **ses** (Uyghur, Altai. Tel.): **sez**, **sezmek**, **sezi**, **san**, **sanmak** (sense, sentience, suppose, imagine, think) (Radloff) / predict: **ZEN** (**san**) (Native American)

septum (Eng. - Latin): septa, enclosure, partition wall. **Saba**, **sabı** (Tel. Altai, Crimean): sect, part (Radloff)

sequel (Eng.): **s-equ-el** < **iki-le-me**, **iki-ncil** (secondary). See “PIE” root “**Sekw**” item / **sequle** < **iki** … **the initial empty 'S' law**, see “**Scab**” item

serum (Latin - Eng.): From Turkic “**su**” root (water). See “**Sub**” item / **Sarah** (Sanskrit): water, fluid, **su** / **sarah** > **serum** < **su**

sex (Eng. – German): **sikiş** (Old and New Turkish): fuck, fucking / **sik**: penis / **sök**: (Altaic): gender, sex (geschlect) / sev, seviş: love, making love / **six**, sekiz (eight): According to Olcas Süleymanov, it originated from two human figures making love. Two triangular or two conjoined round shapes: 8, 6, Ꝏ / **sok**, **sokuş**: insert, put in / **sık**-mak: squeeze; **sık**-ıştır: compress, tightly insert /

screw: sikmek, **sıkmak**, sıkıştırmak / **suhhu**, **sukku** (Akkad.): sex, sexual intercourse / **TSOGGE**, **TSOK** (sok) (taşak – testis) (Native American): penis.

shear (Eng.): literally Turkish '**sıyır**', '**sıdır**' / **Gazazu**, **gizzu** (Akkad.): shear, cut, crop, **kes** > **gizzu**, **gazazu**

ship (as '**-ship**' suffix) (Eng.): comes from 'shape'. Old Turkish '**kip**' > **shape** (initial '**S**' rule)

shock (Eng.), **souxe** (Greek): hit. *Old Turkish '**sok**': strike, hit, insert … (Kisamov)*

sick, **sickness** (Eng.): **ik**, **yik**, **ikle**, **iklik** (Uyghur): illness (Radloff) / *"**Sökel-lik** 'sickness' (folk saying)" (A. Atabek)* / Old German '**seuka**' of uncertain origin (OED) < **sökel** / "PIE root" '**sai'**, Turkish '**sayru**': ill, sick (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

sickle (Eng.): (sickle cell anemia) / **Sarpa** (Hittite): sickle. **Sirep**, **sierpe** (Yakut): sickle (A. Atabek). **Sakh**, **seeal**, **sskle** (Chuvash): haken, hook (Rasanen)

signal, **sign** (Eng.); **sig**, **signo** (Latin): işaret (Turkish Arabic), **iz**, **çiz**, **çizik** / **Çizmek**, **çizgi** > **ciderei**, **cisum** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan) / Old Turkish '**tsig**, **sig**, **çiz**, **çizmek**, **signak**': write, draw, mark, scratch, script (Ç. Garaşarlı) / **Sakanu** (Akkad.) < **tsig**, **sig**, **çizik** > **sign** > **sakanu**

sinew (Eng.): **sinir** (nerve)

single, **singular** (Eng.): tek, **yalnız**. **Sangar** (Altai, Tel.): the one of the double, one; **sıngar**, **singir** (AT, Tel. Kirghiz) the one of the double, single (Radloff) / **single** < **yalnız** (**Y** > **S** rule) / *Single < siŋ one side of a pair, another half (singular) EDT – Clauson (Kisamov)*

sinister (Latin): **sol**, left, bad. **Song** (Crimean): left, **son** (Kar.): left (Radloff) / **sinister** (bad) < **sin** < **yanglış** (sin, wrong, crime) (?), (**S** > **Y** rule)

sinus (Eng. - Latin): “early 15c., in anatomy, **hollow curve or cavity** in the body (Chauliac), from Medieval Latin **sinus**, from Latin sinüs, bend, fold, curve, a bent surface; a bay, bight, gulf; a fold in land; also fold of the toga about the breast, hence "bosom," and figuratively "love, affection, intimacy; interior, inmost part;" **a word of unknown origin**.” (OED) / **Sine** (Codex Cumanicus 1303): chest, breast (OED); **Sin**-mek, sindir-mek: keep down, permeate, duck, absorb (?) / Turkish ‘**in**’: inn, wild animal den, cave … **Sinus** > **in** (**S law**) see “**Scab**” item

skei : "to cut, split," extension of root *__sek__- "to **cut**." Again Turkish ‘**kes**’: cut. Some samples: **abscissa**; **conscience**; conscious; escudo; **esquire**; nescience; **nice**; omniscience; **omniscient**; plebiscite; prescience; **rescission**; **science**; sciolist; **scission**; **schism**; schist; **schizo-**; **schizophrenia**; scudo; **sheath**; sheathe; sheave; shed; shin; shingle; shive; **fragment**, **chip**; shyster; skene; **ski**; squire… / **ski** > **skei** > **kayak** / **s-kei**, **s-ki** < **kayak** … ‘**S**’ **rule** … see “**Scab**” item / Old Turkish **çöp** (chip, spilth, matchstick, straw, very small stick, twig) > **chip** (Many examples of etymology shown in Western sources are incoherent.)

skel: “PIE root”, “to cut”. ‘**Kes, kes**-mek’: cut. Some examples: coulter; cutlass; **half**; halve; **scale**; scalene; scallop; **scalp**; sculpture; shelf; shell; shield; skoal; skill… / Altaic ‘**calu**’, ‘**kalu, kıl**’: cut (Svitych ve Bomhard). ‘**Kılıç**’ (sword) > ‘**gladio**’ (Latin) > ‘**galad**’ (Celtic) (**Excalibur**)

skelton (Eng.): Old Turkish ‘**kıltık**’; Old and New Turkish ‘**kılçık**’: bone, fish bone, spine

sker, (**ker**): “PIE root”, "to turn, bend". **Kıvır**-ma, **kır**-ma (bend, curl, twist, turn). Some samples: arrange; circa; **circadian**; **circle; circuit; circum**-; **circumcision**; **circumflex**; circumscribe; circumspect; circumstance; circus; cirque; **corona**; crepe; **crest**; crinoline; crisp; crown; curb; **curvature; curve**; derange; **krone**; ring; range; ranger; rank; research; recherche; ridge; rucksack; search; shrink... / ‘**cir-circum**’ > **sar** (wind, surround, wrap etc.)

sker: “PIE root”, “to cut". **Kes**-mek. Samples: **carnage; carnal**; **carnation**; carnival; carnivorous; charcuterie; charnel; corium; **cortex**; **crone**; currier; curt; decorticate; excoriate; incarnation; scabbard; scarp; score; scrabble; scrape; screen; screw; share; sharp; shear; shears; sheer; shirt; shore; **short**; shrub; skirmish; skirt… / kes, kesek, kezek (cut, section, part, segment) / **screw** > **sık** / **sharp** > **sarp**, **shear** > **kırk**, **crop** > **kırp**

s-keu: “PIE root”, “to cover, conceal”. **Saklı**, **sakla** (hidden, hide, cover, secret). Examples: Cunnilingus; custody; **cutaneous; cuticle**; -cyte; **cyto**-; hide; hoard; hose; huddle; hut; kishke; lederhosen; meerschaum; obscure; scum; skewbald; skim; sky… / **Cutis**, **cutaneous** (Latin) > **kat** (**coat**, ply, layer)

skin (Eng.): deri, **kın**. **Cnes**, **cneas** (Celtic): skin, kın (shield, scabbard, crust, shell) / **Kın** > **s-kin** … **This is the initial empty 'S' law.** See “**Skew**”, “**Scab**” items

skull (Eng.): baş, sak. **Saq**, **sak** (Old Turkish – head). **Kelle**: head. **Kel**: bald headed. **Sakal**: beard (sak-al: coming out of head) / **s-kull** < kelle … **'S' law.** See “**Skew**”, “**Scab**” items

smear (Eng.): Turkish ‘**sür**, **sürmek**’ (smear, applying) / “PIE root” ‘**smeru**’ (OED)

smeru: “PIE root”, grease, fat; Turkish ‘**semri**, **semir**’: be fat (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

solve, **solution, solute** (Eng.); solvere (Latin): çözme, çözümleme, çözelti / late 14c., **solven**, "to disperse, dissipate, loosen," from Latin **solvere** "to **loosen**, **dissolve**; **untie**, **release**, detach; depart; unlock; scatter; dismiss; accomplish, fulfill; explain; remove," from PIE ***se-lu**-, … (OED) / Turkish '**sal**': release, leave, send, be free … **Se-lu** < **sal** > **solve** / *Turkish '**sola**': take inside; 'soluk': breath … Soluk, sola, solve relation (Kazım Mirşan)* / Ses, sas (Scythian, Koib.): solve (Radloff). **Loose** (Eng.), **lösen** (German), **solve** (Eng.) may be related each other / *Solvere: **salıvermek**, çözmek (M. C. Paşa)* / *Solve, solution > **sulandırma** (to dilute) (M. C. Paşa)*

somatic (Eng.), **soma** (Greek): Turkish '**som**' (Altai, Tel. Leb. Kirghiz, Scythian): solid, hard, compact (Radloff). New Turkish '**somut**': physical, concrete

sorb (Eng.), **sorbeo** (Latin): Old Turkish '**sor**': absorb (DLT 1069) / **Surbti** (Hittite): **suckle** > sor > **sağ**

squint, asquint (Eng.): **Şaşı**

sta: "PIE root", "to stand, set down, make or be firm". It is the root of many important English words such as: It forms all or part of: **arrest; assist**; **circumstance**; **consist**; **constant**; **constitute**; contrast; cost; **destination**; **diastase**; **distance**; distant; **ecstasy**; epistemology; establish; estate; existence; extant; histidine; **histo-; histogram; histology**; **hypostasis**; insist; instant; institute; isostatic; **metastasis**; obstacle; **obstetric**; persist; post; press; **prostate**; prostitute; **resist**; rest; **restitution**; restore; stable; stage; -stan; stance; stand; standard; stapes; **stasis; -stat**; stat; state; **static**; station; **statistics**; statue; status; stay; stead; **stem**; stoa; **stool**; store; stow; stud; subsist; **substance**; substitution; superstition; system; understand... / Turkish '**üst**' (on, upper); '**ast**' (under, below) are status words. Root partnerships with

‘**Sta**’ is highly probable (Kisamov). Because the same root ‘Sta’ gives the meaning of “stay, sit” as well as “stand, stand up” in English. They convey opposite but same meanings and status. Dialectical rule of opposition and unity: Yin-yang. **Otur** > **sit**, **sofa** > **sedir** / **Tosta** (Old Turkish): resistans (Radloff). **Tayan**, **dayan**, **otur**, **otağ**, **tut**… (stand, resist, withstand, sit, marquee, hold) are most probably related to the ‘**sta**’ / ‘**Tin** – **ting**’: stand, rest… **Ting** > **stand**, **sta** (A. Atabek) Current Turkish ‘din-dinlen’: stop, rest

stigma (Greek, Eng.): işaret, iz, tepecik, **diklik** (steepnes, erectness) / S-tig < **dik** … **The ‘S’ law**, see “**Scab**” item

stitch (Eng.), **stich** (German): **dik**, **dikiş**, **dik**mek (sew) / **S-tich** < **dik** … **The ‘S’ law** … see “**Scab**” item

stoma (Greek): mouth / Turkish ‘**damak**’: **dom** of the mouth (‘S’ law)

stutter: **Tutuk**, tutulma / **Stottern** (German) / **Tutluk, tuttuk**: stutter (Radloff) (Stutter < tutuk) (the first null ‘s’ rule)

sub: “PIE root”, “water”. It is nothing but the Turkish root '**su**'. Some of the Western language words with the root of '**su**' (water) (as it also exists in Native American languages, it is certain that this root originates from Central Asia, Siberia, Turkish): **saliva, sap, sassy, saturate, satisfy, satiety, saugen, sea, see, seep, ooze, sickern, serum, shallow, seicht, shamrock, sludge, soak, soap, solve, sorb, soup, sup, sapo, suppe, splash, succus, suck, sudo, sudus, juice, sugo, sulcus, sulco, succulence, sumpf, sutu, suwe, sweat, sluice**… / **Sakuruue, sagurue, sagrua** (Hittite): water animals, to drink. **Sragu**: to give water / **Sāqûtu, šiqītu, zuriqtu** (Akkad.): irrigation, water works, water canals… **Saqītu**: irrigated area / Some Native American river names (related to ‘**su**’: water):

SUKURYU, İGUVASSU, ATELSU, MANUASSU, SUYA, SURUBİM, ASSU, SURUBİM, TAKUARASSU (**Aras**: an Antolian river name), **SUL, SUKURYU, SURUHYO**… / **Salliya, salla** (Hittit): melt away, to dissolve, **succulence**, melting, dissolving, release water) / **Siss(i)uriie, sisoria, sisioria**: irrigate, **sulama** / **SHOCH** (Native American): bathe, washing; **SUMUHUS**: get wet (T. Mayatepek) / '**Su**' (Sumer.): water > **su** (Kurmaev) / **Ziusudra** (Sumer): hero who survived a flood and gained immortality; a prototype of a **biblical Noah** (Kurmaev) / water: **JA, HA, TUU, TU, SESİ, SES, CHUU, PA** (Native American) / **su** (sub), **bu, but** (wet, water) / **uisge** (Celtic); **syuma**, **suma**, **subha** (Sanskrit)

sudo, **sudatrix**, **sudore** (Latin): sweat, perspiration. Again there is the Turkish '**su**' (water, liquid) root. ***Ter*** *>* ***sueur*** *(Fr.),* ***tear*** *(drop, eye tear) (Eng.) (B. Keresteciyan)*

sugar, **succarum** (Eng. - Latin): **şeker**, **süss** (German): sweet. Latin, Arabic, Persian, Hindi origins are shown for "**Sugar**". What a beautiful ignorance! What about Turkish '**su**' (water, juice, liquid) here? Old Turkish '**süçik**': sweety drink, wine, sherbet; '**sücin**': ripe, be tasteful; '**süçir**': be sweety; '**süçün**, **süçışmak**': be tastefull (DLT). **Süçik**: sweet (Orkhon). After all the '**sugar**' is an Old Turkish word

sulco, **sulcus** (Latin): grove, gutter, **suluk**, **su oluğu**, **oluk**. It is Turkish in both dimensions … '**Su**': water, '**oluk**': **s-ulco** / The **'S' rule** … see "**Scab**" item / **Sulco**, **sulcus** (Latin): plow, furrow, plowing … **Suluk**, **su oluğu** (water canal) / *The relation of all Latin words starting with '****Su****' and containing the 'water' meaning to Turkish '****su****' (İ. H. Danişmend)*

super, **supra** (Eng. - Latin): '**Ab-aba, apa**': important person, high place; '**abart**': exaggerate

surgery (Eng.): cerrahi. “PIE root” “**ghes**” < ‘**kes**’ (cut). So called Arabic rooted ‘cerrah, cerrahi’ (surgeon, surgery) means injury, jury and literally Turkish ‘**yar**’ (split, cut), ‘**yara**’ (injury) / So … **Surgery** < **cerrahi** (Turkish)

suspend, **suspention** (Eng.); **suspendo** (Latin): askıya almak, **askı**, **ası** (suspend, hanger, hang on). The similarity in meaning and slight similarity in sound, stems from the '**sus**' part. '**Sus**' means here ‘up, upward’. So Turkish ‘**as**’ is same. / The ‘**pen**’, ‘**s-pen**’ part is not irrelevant with Turkish. **Aspan**: sky (Kirghiz); **asman**, **asuman** (Turk., Pers. Sanskrit): sky, high place, girl name … / See “**Ascent**” item

swell (Eng.), **schwellen** (German): **şiş**, **şiş**me, şişkinlik. '**Sivilce**': pimple / **Hesu**, **nasu** (Akkad.): şiş, şişme / **Swedo**, **chwezan** (Celtic) > swell, şiş / **Shvayati**, **zvi** (Sanskrit) <> şiş > siwel > **swell** > **schwellen** / **Sūwa** (Hittite): swell up, siwel, şiş / N. American ‘to swell’: **TUUS**, **TOTS**, **X’EES** <> **şiş** <> **siwel** (schwellen - Radloff) / **Siğil** (wart) > swell (Clauson – Kisamov)

sy (**-sy**) (Eng.): suffix. ‘folksy, artsy, autesy, clumsy’ … Turkish '**sı-si**' suffix is same. *Sarım**sı**, acım**sı**, ekşim**si** (Ö. B. Etli)*

syn- (Eng.): prefix. Synergy, **synthesis**, synaesthesia, **synapse**, **syndactyly** etc. Old Turkish ‘**Sin**-mek, **sindir**-mek’: permeate, absorb, digest; ‘**süng**’: penetrate (süngü: bayonet)

tablet (Eng.): as a plate or pill. Old Turkish ‘**tamga**, **tampa**, **tapka**: **damga** (stamp, mark, Turkic marks on the rocks) / **stamp** < **tamga** / **Tab** (Turkish > Arabic): press, print. **Tuppu** (Hittite) <> tab > **tablet** < **tamga** / **Tablet**, **tabloid** (in medicine), even **table** are related to this root. See “**Table**” item

tactile hallucination: '**dokunma hayali**, **değme hayali**’. **Dokun**, **değ**: tactile; **hayal**: hallucination. Hayal: Old Turkish '**kıyal**'

tag: “PIE root”, “to touch, handle.” Turkish ‘**tokun**, **dokun**’ > touch, tact. ‘**Teg-deg-değ**’ > touch, tact. Attain; **contact**; **contaminate**; entire; intact; integer; integrate; **integrity**; tangere; **tact**; tactics; **tactile**; tangent; tangible; task; **taste**; tax; **taxis**... / **Touche** (Fr.), touch: **dokun**

tail (Eng.): kuyruk. **Toimok** (Tel.): tailless (Radloff) / Old Turkish ‘**tel**’: hair, bird's long feather, tassel; **tar** (Mongol.): tassel, fringe / **Tal’itu** (Akkad.): tel, cord / Old Turkish ‘**tilkü**, tilki’: fox (?)

tard, **tarry** (Eng.), **tardo** (Latin): **dur**, **durakla** (stop, stay, remain, pause) / **Tard** < **dur**

tars (Greek), **tarsus** (Eng.): ankle, metatarsal. Turkish ‘ayak **tarağı**’ (foot metatars), ‘**tarak** kemikleri’ (metatars). *In Turkish '**tarak**' (comb) and ‘ayak tarağı – foot metatars' are same (M. C. Paşa)*.

tartar (Eng.), **tarthos** (Greek): **tortu** > **tarthos**

taste, **tasty** (Eng.): **tat**, **tat**mak. ***Taste*** < ***tat*** (Ü. Mutlu)

taxi (Greek): class, range, rank, **taksim** (shareout), **kısım** (section), **kesim** (section, segment), **kes** (cut)

taxus, **tachus** (Greek): quick, fast. Turkish ‘**tez**’ (Crimean. Ad. Ottoman, Tar. Kom.): fast, quick; **tezik** (Uyghur): quick, fast. In biology '**taxis, taksis**' means the movement of cells or living beings toward something or avoid from something.

tear (Eng.): teardrop, drop. Turkish ‘**ter**’: sweat

tear, **torn** (Eng.): **yırt**, yırtmak, **yırtık**. In spite of phonetic 'Y > T' difference they are like each other. ***Tear*** < *yırt (Ü. Mutlu)*. But, Turkish '**torı**' (Tel. Leb. Schor.): break in pieces, destroy, tear. **Tar** (Old Turkish): break in pieces, destroy (tarumar, darmadağın). **Darana** (Sanskrit) / **Sar**, **sarra**, **sarr** (Hittite): to tear, split, divide up, cut in half, **yar**. Turkish '**yar**': to split (Y > S rule and first letter blank 'S' rule); yarı: half, yara: injury - in-jury / '**Dirig**' (Sumer.) > **torn** < yarık, yırtık

technique, **technology**, **tecnical** (Eng.); **tignarius** (Latin): teknik. They say it came from Greek '**techne**'. But '**tekne**' is a word that Old Turks would use. In Old Turkish '**tekne**' means a wooden trough, tub, water tank or wooden container in which something is mixed. And then it was boat, vessel. Boat (**tekne**) construction started 7-8 thousand years ago and some say that the term "**technique**" originates from there (Martin Bernal "Black **Athena**" and Mehmet Yılmaz "**Modernden Postmoderme Sanat**"). / *Tekne* > ***tekhne*** > ***tekhnos*** *(Ü. Mutlu)* / **Tarika** (Sanskrit) > tekne, taka (boat) / Native American 'basin': **TTH'OK** <> **tekne**

teg: "PIE root", to burn; Turkish '**tağla**, **dağla**': to burn (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

teint (Fr.): skin, **ten** / Old Turkish **ten** > **teint**

teks: "PIE root", the root of '**textile**'. **Texere** (Latin) > tisse-tissu (Fr.): **doku**-mak (İ. H. Danişmend) / **Text**: dokumak, **tokumak** / **Texture**, **tuch** (German): doku / Old Turkish 'tokı': write on a stone, and 'doku': texere

temparature (Eng.), **tepor** (Latin): Turkish '**tumu**' (Altaic): epidemi, fever (Radloff) / **Tepor** < **tamu** (hell) > **temmuz** (july - hot month) (İ. H. Danişmend) / "PIE root" '**tep**': warm, Turkish '**tav**': correct heat (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

tense (Eng.): taut, stretched… Old Turkish '**tıng**': stretch, tense (A. Atabek) … So, '**hypotenuse**', '**hypertension**', '**hypotension**' and many other words are rooted from this.

tere: "PIE root", "cross over, pass through." Turkish '**doğru**'. **Direct** < **direk**. Example words: Avatar, through, thorough, **trans**, **transient** etc. **Through** < **doğru**. **Thorough**, **to**; **durch** (German): **doğru**. **Üttür** (Old Turkish): through. / "**Teri** (Turkish vernecular) > **through**" (A. Atabek) / **Togru**: through (DLT) / "ProtoGermanic ***thurkh** (source also of Old Saxon **thuru** … from PIE root ***tere**-" (OED) / **Darakh**, **derekh** (Hebrew): way, direction, through, **doğru** > **tarik** (way) > **tarik** (Arabic) (way, road) / Through: **trei**, **tri** (Celtic) < doğru

tere: "PIE root", "to rub, to **turn**." '**Dön**' (**turn**) in Turkish. The English words that are claimed to derive from this root are: **atresia**; attorn; attorney; attrition; **contour**; contrite; detour; detriment; diatribe; **drill**; lithotripsy; return; thrash; thread; thresh; throw; threshold; **trauma**; trephine; tribulation; trite; trout; **trypsin; tryptophan**; turn, tour… / **Tour** > **tur**, **turn** > **dön**, **drill** < **del**. **Many Turkish words were taken almost without changed**. **Actually**, **that didn't happen so. It was their language**, **and they continued to speak it in Western World.**

terkw: "PIE root", "to twist." It forms all or part of: contort; **distort**; extort; extortion; nasturtium; queer; retort; thwart; torch; torment; torque; **torsion**; tort; **torticollis**; tortuous; torture; truss... / **Dür**: roll, roll up, fold up; **tevür** (Old Turkish): overturn, **devir**mek

term, **interim** (Eng.): terim, locution, period. Interim: Latin '**terminus**' (end). Old Turkish '**terim**': meeting, society, association, pile, compile, endeavor, science,

art … And some words are rooted from Turkish ‘**ter**, **tor**’ (DLT): **törü** (custom, order, system); **torum**: life time, expiry; **törüm**: genesis (DLT).

terminal (Eng.); **terme**, **terma, terminus** (Latin): *related to '**dur, durmak**' (stop, last stop) (M. C. Paşa)*

terror (Eng.): **korku**, **ürkü**. ***Ter**: escape, frighten and run away (Orkhon), (Muharrem Ergin).* " … from Latin **terror**, from **terrere** 'frighten.'' (Oxford D.)

test (Eng.): “late 14c., ‘**small vessel** used in assaying precious metals,’ from Old French test, from Latin **testum** ‘earthen **pot**,’ related to testa ‘**piece of burned clay**, earthen pot, shell’ ” (OED). Turkish ‘**testi**’: earthen liquid container

testicles (Eng.), **testiculus** (Latin): **taşak** / **taşak** > **testis** (end of the word –k > -t sound conversion law) (A. Atabek) / ‘Taşak’ is definitely Old Turkish. Because it means 'taşma, tış, dış’ (outward, out) in Turkish. '-ek, -ak’ are also Turkish suffixes. **Ek** > **extra**

tetra (Greek): four, **dört**, Old Turkish '**tört**' (DLT) / **Deurt** > **Quatre** (B. Keresteciyan) / Dört > quatre > tarto, tetartos (İ. H. Danişmend) / **Kwetwares**, **cethair**, **ceithir**, **kiare**, **kwetru** (Celtic) > **dört** > **four** / **Armta**, **ardra** (Sanskrit): dört, dördüncü / quatra > tetra < dört > kırk (fourty) > kerte (quarter) > **kiare**, **kwetwares** (Celtic)

text (Eng.): writing. Old Turkish ‘**tokı**’ (writing on a stone) (Orkhon) / **Tokı** > **text**

textile (Eng.): **dokuma**. ***Texere** (Latin) > tisse-tissu (Fr.): doku-mak (İ. H. Danişmend)*. **Text**: doku, **tokı**

texture, tissue (Eng.); **tuch** (German): organic structure. Turkish **doku**

thalassemia (Eng.): Mediterranean anemia / Old Turkish '**talay**, **talas**': sea, ocean. **Thalassa** (Greek): sea / **Talui** (Altaic and other Turkic dialects): sea (Radloff) / **Dalai Lama**: "From Tibetan, literally '**ocean** monk', so named because he is regarded as 'the ocean of compassion.'' (Oxford Dictionary). **Dalai** (Sanskrit): sea, ocean / **Dalaj**, **talaj**, **taluy** (Yakut, Çagatay, Uyghur): sea (Rasanen)

thallus, **tallus** (Latin, Eng.): **dal**, **tal**, branch, stalk / Native American 'branch': **DLAX**, **DELA** >< **dal**

therapy: (Eng.): **Derman, dirim. Derman**: cure; **dirim**: life, power of life / '**Darman**' (Kazakh, Chuvash, Kuman): medicine, power, care; '**darni**' (Uyghur): magic formula / **Darie-a** (Hittite): heal, cure, action to heal, iyileştirme, **derman**.

theriac, **theriacum** (Eng.- Greek): antidote, Old Turkish **tiryak** / *theriac - theriacum (Theriacum Andromachi) (n.) "snake antidote" ~ Türkic tiryak (n.) "snake antidote". (Kisamov)* / Tiryaki: addicted, opium addicted

thermo, **thermal** (Eng.); **thermos** (Greek): hot, warm, warm spring, natural warm water … It's probably related to '**terra**' (ground, soil); Turkish **yer**, **torpak**, **toprak** (earth, ground, soil). / Kisamov makes it to relate to Old Turkish '**ter**' (sweat).

throut (Eng.): boğaz, **gırtlak** / **gorge** (Eng.): gırtlak, throat, larynx / Avestan '**garo**' < **gırtlak**

tillomania (Eng.): Hair pulling disorder. '**Tülü, tüle**': feather, hair (DLT). **Tel**: hair piece / N. American 'feather': **T'AA**, **TAW** <> **tel**, **tüy** > **tillo**

tinnio, **tinnitus**, **tonus** (Latin); **tönen**, **tone** (German): **tını** (sound) / *Tın, tını > tone (Ü. Mutlu) / Old Turkish '**tıng**': tense (A. Atabek)*

tion, **-tion** (Eng.); -**cion**' (Fr.): suffix. In Turkish vernecular: geli**şin**, gidi**şin**, çıkı**şın** … '**Şin-şın**' here denotes 'when I do, as I do, if I do'. eylemi yaptığım takdirde, o durumda anlamı verir. Another similar one is the suffix '**-yon**', which indicates the aorist and continuation of the action: geli**yon**, gidi**yon**, çıkı**yon** (vernecular). / **Şin**, **şın** > **tion**; **yon** > **cion**

tissue, **texture**: **doku**. Its root Old Turkic '**dokun**' (touch)

toe: Turkish '**toynak**' (animal nail)

tooth, **teeth** (Eng.): **diş**. Old Turkish '**tis**, **tiş**' / ***Diş*** > ***dens*** *(İ. H. Danişmend)* / **Dantom**, **dant**, **dans**, **det** (Celtic) < tiş, **diş** > **teeth**

tor, **teur** (-tor, -teur) (Eng. – Fr.): suffix. Turkish suffixes '**-r**, **-er**, **-ar**' and '**-dar**, -**tar**' do same function in present tense. Silah**tar**, kılıç**dar**… (do**er**, mak**er** < yap**ar**)

tortion (Eng.): **bur** (twist, twirl, screw); **burkul** (sprain); **dür** (roll up). **Tortamque** (Latin): dür, fold, roll up, twist … **Bur**, **dür** > **tor**

touche (Fr.): **Touch** > **dokun**

tour (Eng.): **tur**, **turlamak**, dönmek (**turn**). **Ter**, **tur** (Altai. Tel. Schor.): turn, go around in circles; **termen**: turn; **tur**, **tön**: turn (Radloff) / *Tur*, *tururi*, *history ilişkisi (K. Mirşan)*

traction (Eng.): as a medical term means 'pull, draw'. Turkish '**tart**': to weigh, pull up / see "**Tract**" item

trans (Eng.- Latin): prefix and word. It has many meaning. One of them is equivalent of Turkish ‘**ters**’: opposite (transsexual). One of them ‘ak**tar**’: transfer. Another one ‘**doğru**’: through, trans …

trauer (German), **trouble** (Eng.): **dar**, **darlık** / Old Turkish '**tarı**': trouble, **darlık**, hardship, suffering (DLT)

tremble, **tremor** (Eng.); **tremisco**, **tremere** (Latin): **titreme**. **Tır** (Altai. Tel. Leb.): tremor; **tırıl**: titreme, **tremor** (Radloff)

tricho (Greek, Latin, Eng.): **tüy**, **tüg**, feather

trophi, **stropi** (Greek): to **turn** < **dön**, **tur**, **turla**, **turna** (turn, tour, to tour, crane)

tube (Eng.); **tubus, tubulus** (Latin.): **Tüfek**, Old Turkish ‘**tüvek**’ (wooden tube – pipe- used as a weapon) (DLT) (İsmail Erdoğan, Ahmet Tutar) / **Çubuk**: **pipe** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan), **tchoubouq** (Ç > T)

tuber (Eng.): Turkish **top** (ball); **tomur** (bud); **tümsek** (bump, mound); **töbe**, **tepe** (hill, tumulus) / Two examples: **tuberculosis**, **tubercle**

tuck (Eng.): **tık**, **tık**mak, **tıkın**mak, **tak**mak … / **Tık**, **tıkın**, **tak** > tuck

tumour (Eng.), **tumor** (Latin): Turkish **tomur**, **tomurcuk** (bud); **tümsek** (bump, mound) etc. (round, protruding things)

ulna (Eng. - Latin): Old Turkish **el** (hand, arm) / **Lam**, **olina** (Celtic); Native American ‘hand’: **BİLO**, **JİN**, **LA >< el**, **yen** (hand, forearm)

ultimate, **ultra** (Eng.); **ulter**, **ultimus**, **ultima** (Latin): Turkish '**ulu**': big, huge, sublime; '**öte**': beyond. Alleged root is '**al**': beyond. Turkish ‘**el**’: alien, beyond.

ultra (Eng. - Latin): Öte, ötesinde (beyond); ulu (grand, great) / **Ultra-sound** for example. Sound < tını, ün (sound, voice)

um, **-um** (Latin): suffix. It makes name, like '**bell-um**'. In Turkish there is same suffix, '-**um**'. '**Doğ-um**, sok-um, oy-um' … / *In Turkish, it takes various forms under the influence of some additional vowel rules: 'Al-ım, sat-ım, kal-ım, öl-üm, sür-üm, ver-im, dür-üm, giy-im, dil-im' (V . Hatiboğlu)* / The '**-ım**' suffix creates abstract nouns from verb roots in Turkish as well as in Latin. A few examples such as 'öl-**üm**, bat-**ım**' formed with the suffix '-ım' are used in the Orkhon Inscriptions.

unda, **-unda** (Latin): suffix. Turkish '**de-da**'. *Sek**undo**, sekundos: İkinci, ikincis**i-n-de** (O. Süleymanov)*

uni, **unic** (Eng.), **unio** (Latin): tek, bir. Turkish **ön**, **öng**, **en ön**: front, first (number one)

uper: “PIE root”, **up**, “over.” Turkish '**apa**', '**aba**' high person, high position; Turkish '**kop**' means to rise, to get up. Some of the English words claimed to derive from this root are: **hyper**-; insuperable; over-; soprano; sovereign; sum; summit; **Super**-; superable; superb; **superior**; supernal; **supra**-; supreme; **fort**-… / **Abarma**, **abartma**: exaggerate. "**Ab**-" here is one of the rare prefixes in Turkish. It strengthen the meaning of the adjective comes before it.

upo: “PIE root”, “under, also up from under, hence ‘over’.” Turkish '**apa**', '**aba**' high person, high position; Turkish '**kop**' means to rise, to get up. Some of the English words claimed to derive from this root are: **above**; assume; hypo-; **hypochondria**; hypocrisy; hypothesis; opal; open; often; resuscitate; somber; source; souvenirs; **sub**-; subject; substance; subtle; suburb; succeed; succumb;

sudden; **suffer**; sufficient; suffix; suggestion; summon; **supply**; support; suppose; **surge**; suspect; **suspend**; sustain; up; valet; vassal... / **The same dialectical opposition and unity exists in Turkish as well.** '**Abdal**': wise person, '**aptal**': idiot. **Abarma**, **abartma**: exaggerate. "**Ab**-" here is one of the rare prefixes in Turkish. It strengthen the meaning of the adjective comes before it.

urea (Eng.): **üre** / see "Urine" item

urgent, urge (Eng.); **erregung, erregt** (German): Turkish **'ırga, ırgı, ırgıl**: leap, jump, spurt, moving; **urunç**: excitement, hurry; **ürt, ürgül**: arousal, impulse; **ırga**, **irgin** (Tüm.) sexual impuls, arousal (Radloff). **Irgala**-mak: arouse interest

urine, urination (Eng.): Old Turkish '**erre**' *(urination) (İ. H. Danişmend) / "PIE root": "ur" (OED) / ur > irrigate < ırmak (river); ark, arık (water canal)*

urologia (Eng.)**: erre** (Old Turkish - urination), **üre, üreme** (breeding)

us, **-us** (Latin): suffix. Turkish '**-ış**' suffix is similar to '**-us**'. *Kalk-ış, var-ış.. (V. Hatiboğlu)*. Vur**uş**, dur**uş** …

vacuum (Eng), **evacuate** (Eng.): Latin '**vacare**' (**boş**) / The root is Turkish '**kovuk**': hollow, cave; boş: empty / kovuk > cave > vac < boş

valerian (Eng.): **baldıran**. *Turkic 'baldır': leaf or stem of herb (Kisamov)*

vapor (Eng.): **buhar**. '**Buğu, bur, bu**' are about water and vapor.

Venus, **venereal** (Greek, Eng.): Alleged "PIE root" '**wen**' (desire, strive for) and it's related to '**win**, victory' (Turkish '**yen**' –win-)

version (Eng.): Turkish 'çevir, evir, devir': are about turn, avert and all are ending with '**vir**'. The examples don't end there. Turkish '**kıvır**, kı-vır' (curl) is

same. The last syllable is again '**vır**'. And some others: savur, kavur … and bur, dür, yuvarla … We do not see the last syllable 'vir-vır, vur' in other verbs that do not express rotation. Latin '**verto, verso, vergo, vorto**' all denote 'turn, roll'. Already Old Turkish '**oro**' < roll, turn; explains the situation well. See "**Wer**" item

verso (Latin): reverse, **ters**. *Ters > verso (B. Keresteciyan) / see "Version" item*

vertical (Eng.): **dik**, dikey. Vertical, tical <> dik (?)

vertigo (Latin - Eng): whirl, turning… Turkish '**bur**, **burgaç**' (vortex); Turkish '**-vir**, -ver' suffix (rotating)

vision, visible (Eng.); **vide** (Latin): **İzlem, izlenebilir**, **gözlem** / "Veni vidi vici… *mañ 'walk' (Uyghur, Altai) > veni ; vid 'look' (Chuvash), püdüş 'look, appearance' (Tele.) > vidi ; bas- 'win' (Altai) > vici " (A. Atabek) / "PIE root"* "**weid**" (**vision**): vazıh, vuzuh (Turkish Arabic - apperant, visible)

vita (Latin), **vital** (Eng.): **bit**, **bitmek, bitki** (sprout, the emergence of a life, plant, herb) / **Biwo**, **bevan**, **bywa**, **byw**, **bi**, **beo** (Celtic) > **bio**, **büyü**, **bit**, **bitki** (growing, being vital, herb) / ***ḫaju** 'to live; life force': Hamito-Semitic *ḫjw 'to live' ~ Indo-European ***heu̯**- 'life force' ~ Altaic ***öjü**- 'alive, life'* (Bomhard). / **heiu** (**heil** - German) > hayat > **öjü** > **yaşa** / **Vasati** (Sanskrit.): **yaşa** / "PIE root": "**Gwei**" (**göver**); vital: (PIE root 'gwei') göver, bit

waist (Eng.): iç, orta, **bel**. *Vazak > waist (A. Atabek)*

wash (Eng.), **dusche** (German): yıkama, yıkanma. **Yus**: wash (Radloff). **Yuğ**ma, **yun**ma: wash, bath; **gasl**, gusul (Arabic Turkish)

water (Eng.), **wasser** (German): **su. But** (Uyghur): water, Greek '**potami**' (river). In Turkish there are dozens of words beginning with '**ba**, **bu**' are related to 'water': balık, batak, balçık, balak, buhar, buğu, banyo, bat, bulut etc… See "**Bath**" item … So, "Ba, bu, **but**" is Turkish 'water' root. / **MU** (N. American): water, su, **bu** (Tahsin Mayatepek) / **Water**, **wadru**, **sakuni**, **srunta-i** (Hittite): **su**, lake, spring, well, basin, well / **But** > **water** > **wasser** > **su** / **Sakuni**, **sruntai** > **su** / For words have '**su**' (water) in Western languages see "**Sub**" item / Water's "PIE root": "**Wod'r**" (Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin) … **but** / **Batak** (swamp) = **BATAGE** (Sioux-Dakota, N. American) (Kerimullin)

wed: "PIE root" **wet**, **watery**. Some examples: anhydrous; **carbohydrate**; dropsy; **hydra**; hydrangea; hydrant; **hydrate**; hydro-; **hydrogen**; inundation; **nutria**; otter; redound; redundant; surround; undine; undulant; vodka; wash; **water**; wet; whiskey; winter... / Turkish "**bu, ba**" make words related to water. There are many examples in Turkish, which shows that this root is the original Turkish. Bat, ban, balak, balçık, balık, batak, bula, bulaş, bele, buğu, bulut, buz, pus, bulanık, balina, balkam, baldır, bal, banyo, bardak, Baltık, Balkaş etc.

weg: "PIE root", "to be strong, be lively." Examples: awake; bewitch; bivouac; invigilate; reveille; surveillance; vedette; vegetable; velocity; **vigil**; **vigilant**; vigilante; **vigor**; waft; **wait**; wake; waken; **watch**; Wicca; wicked; **witch**… / **Bögü**, **bügü** (magic) > weg / **Beg**, **bey** (lord) > **beg** < **bağış** (grant) < **mag** (Turkic Medes' clergy) > **magic** (Osman Karatay) (Kisamov) / **Baksı**, **bögü**, **bokrat** (physician) / **Watch** < **bek**, **bekle**, **bak**; **wait** < **bekle** (**bekle**: watch, guard); **bak**: look, watch, care

weid: "PIE root", "to see." "Veni, **vidi**, vici". Some samples: advice; advise; belvedere; **deja vu**; Druid; envy; evident; guide; Hades; history; idea; ideo-; idol; idyll; improvisation; **interview**; kaleidoscope; prevision; provide; prudent;

review; revise; Rig Veda; story; supervise; **survey**; twit; Veda; vide; view; visa; **vision**, **visit**; visor; vista; voyeur; wise; wisdom; wit … / '**Püdüş**' (look, aspect - Çuvaş) > **vid, weid** / '**Vision**' > **izle, gözle** (?) / **vid** (look, aspect) (Çuvaş) > **weid**; **vision**, **vid** (A. Atabek) / **Weid** > vazıh, vuzuh (apparent, visible - Turkish Arabic)

weiss (German): white, **beyaz** / **Beyaz** > **weiss** > **white**

wel : "PIE root", "die". (Kassian, Starostin, Zhivlov)) / **wel** < **öl** (die)

wer: "PIE root", "to turn, bend." **Ebir**, **evir** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Schor.); **çevir** (Radloff): convert, turn. In Turkish, "**vir-vir-vur**" always means turning in verbs. Other verbs don't have this root. '**Çevir, evir, devir, savur, kıvır, kavur**…' Also other Turkish 'turning' verbs: '**bur, burk, dür**'. The Turkish "turning, rolling" root is '**oro**'. **Oro** > **round**, turn. English examples that are said to derive from this root: adverse; anniversary; **avert**; **awry**; **controversy**; converse; diverge; divert; **evert**; extrovert; gaiter; **introvert**; **invert**; inward; **pervert**; prose; reverberate; revert; **transverse**; universe; versatile; verse; **version**; verst; **vertebra**; **vertex**; **vertigo**; vortex; -**ward**; warp; weird; **worm**; worry; worth; wrangle; wrap; wrath; wreath; wrench; wrest; wrestle; wring; wrinkle; **wrist**; writhe; wrong; wry… / Some Turkish examples: **Evert** > **evir, çevir, çevirt**; **wry** > **kıvır**; **vortex** > **burgaç** / Old English **cier** > **char** > **çevir**, today's English '**chore**' > **çevir** / **Awry**, **wry** < **eğri**

werg: "PIE root", "to do, work." How does this root sound like a Turkish root? We find the answer to our question when we see the association of the word 'work', one of the most important words of this root, with the Greek '**ergon**', that is, the Turkish '**erk**'. Some of the English words that are claimed to originate from this root are: **allergic; allergy**; argon; boulevard; **cholinergic**; demiurge; dramaturge; **energy**; erg; ergonomics; handiwork; irk;

lethargic; lethargy; liturgy; metallurgy; **organ**; **organelle; organic; organism**; organize; orgy; **surgeon; surgery**; synergism; synergy; work; wright… / **Erk, erke** > **werg** > **ergon** > **work** / **Erk** (Old Turkish): power to work, power

white (Eng.): **weiss** (German), **beyaz** > **weiss** > **white** < **bayad**

wi-ro: "PIE root", male. **Viril**, **virility** (Eng.): **erkeklik**, **er** (male) / **wiros**, **gwir** (Celtic): **er**, erkek.

wizard: **Ozan** (bard, minstrel) / **Wizard of Oz** > **ozan**

worm (Eng.), **wurm** (German), **vermis** (Latin): **kurt** (**kıvrıl – curl**). Alleged PIE root "**wer**": kıvır, **bur** / Old Turkish '**bur**': twist, turn

wring, **wrinkle** (Eng.): bur, buruşuk / *burki (Kisamov)*

writhe (Eng.): **kıvranmak**. **Vivrt** (Sanskrit.): writhe, kıvranma / **Kıv**, **kıvr**: **curve**, **curl**

yekw-r: "PIE root", "Liver" (Kassian, Starostin, Zhivlov) / **yekw-r** > **ciğer**, **ciger** (Codex Cumanicus, 1303)

yeug: "PIE root", "to join". Join < **kayna**-ma'. Some examples: adjoin; adjust; conjoin; **conjugal**; **conjugate**; conjugation; **conjunct**; disjointed; enjoin; injunction; **jugular**; jostle; joust; **join**; joinder; **joint**; **junction**; juncture; junta; yoga; **yoke**; zeugma; zygoma; **zygomatic; zygote**… / **Yoke**: **ikili** (dual), ikili **koşma**, **koş** (double) / **İkkaritu** (Akkad.): agriculturel working, tillage (yoke); **evoks** (Akkad.): ox and yoke (double concepts) / **İukan** (Hittite): **yoke**, pair, **ikili**, **koş** (binding two oxes together) / **MOİKO** (Native American): two, iki (T. Mayatepek) / Turkish '**yaka**': coast, collar, joint (Mongolian yaka); **yakın** (near)

are also about '**two**' concept and is related to "**Yeug**". / Turkish root '**yaq**': koş, binding oxes for work, yoke (Necip Üçok).

zittern (German): tremor, **titreme** / **titre** > **zittern** – tremble, tremor

zo, **zeis** (Greek): to live, **sağ** (live, living)

zoo (Greek): animal / Chuvash '**sun**' (animal); Turkish '**sağ**': alive, living